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DAILY WORK.

From the German.

In the name of God advancing,
Sow thy seed at morning light;
Cheerily the furrows turning,
Labor on with all thy might.
Look not to the far-off future,
Do the work which nearest lies;
Sow thou must before thou reapest,
Rest at last is labor's prize.

Standing still is dangerous ever,
Toil is meant for Christians now;
Let there be, when evening cometh,
Honest sweat upon thy brow;
And the Master shall come smiling,
At the setting of the sun,
Saying, as he pays thy wages,
"Good and faithful one well done!"

Larcom's Little Chap.

The military prison at Finchley was very much like the rest, I suppose. Larcom was one of a lot of twenty or thirty who had come in together more than a year before. He was a big, common-looking fellow, not very clever, and pretty rough. Brown was from the same neighborhood, and he and Larcom were mates all through. He was a sharp little fellow, this Brown, quick-tempered and wiry, and might have been anywhere between 25 and 40. He would have been free or dead long before that, but for sticking by his bulking comrade—Larcom rather anchored him. Luce was a Sergeant in the Twenty-third, when taken; he had been a mere boy two years before, but he was not a boy now, and he looked as though a little more of the same sort would make him neither boy nor man.

Larcom had been married to a German woman a short time before his second enlistment, and just before their capture he had received news of the birth of a child. Everybody knew about his Katy and the boy, and by this time there was not much left of the letter that had brought the news. He liked to talk about them, and the men liked to hear him in that dismal place; laughed at him and poked weak fun at him. He had plenty of leisure to think about his wife and child, and he thought and talked so constantly to them that he gradually built up a kind of romance about both, but principally about the child, perhaps from there being less troublesome groundwork of fact to clear away and accommodate. He knew no more about it than his audience, but he came to more than half believe in the description and history he gave of the little one he had never seen. The fellows made a standing joke of asking after the baby's health, his weight, and the number of his teeth, and absorbing interest and sympathy were manifested in critical periods of measels and whooping-cough.

The fun was weak, no doubt, and not too fine-drawn. That was in the first months of their imprisonment. By and by they ceased to quiz Larcom, partly because he took it less and less kindly, and partly because they came to have small stomach for pleasantry themselves. There was only one thing that made the life tolerable at all, and that was the hope of escape. And they never ceased to plot and plan for that. Some got away by dexterous and instant use of fortunate chance, by desperate defiance of risk and reason, by stratagem devised and worked out with incredible means and success. But most of the plots were discovered at Finchley by the cunning of one of the guards. He was a low, brutal fellow, with a retreating chin and forehead, and a peculiar leer for his ordinary expression. This fellow had a habit of snapping his jaws convulsively when he laughed, and from that and his ferret keenness of scent and success in unearthing tunneling plots and the like, he had got the nickname of "Steel-trap," and was known by no other. The hatred of the prisoners for this man was simply murderous, and the best of the guards themselves despised him. His ingenuity in thwarting attempts at escape was beyond belief, and his enjoyment of success quite inhuman. During the progress of the great tunnel of July, which was dug with infinite patience and skill, and with the most elaborate caution and secresy, he was watched by a regular system of espionage, and when the men lay down on the night of the 20th of July to wait with fear and trembling for the signal, not a man of them believed Trap had any suspicion, and twenty-one men passed through that hundred feet of burrow that night. The twenty-second was Baker, who had sworn he would never come back alive. He thought he heard some strange noise when Whitelaw went out just ahead of him, and when he emerged and saw the hated leering face and more armed men behind, he leaped on the guard with a terrible curse, and the next minute lay dying on the grass. The rest were all taken quietly as they passed out, and passed back in at the gates, with what bitterness may be imagined.

Larcom ceased altogether to talk of the child and its mother after awhile, and got to be very quiet indeed, and toward the end of the year he brooded a good deal. On Thursday morning very early, those lying near him who were awake heard him swearing to himself. Then he turned over to Brown, who lay next him, and said:

"Brown, I want to see her and the little chap."

Then he turned away his face and lay there a long while quite still. That afternoon, as Satan would have it, Luce, Brown and Larcom were detailed upon parole to bring water from a spring outside the walls. Wells were low from the long drought. They had a barrel upon a hand cart, and a pail apiece, and went in and out several times. The spring was out of sight of the gates, about a quarter of a mile to the west. It ran out of a trough at the roadside in a bend of the fence and behind a clump of bushes. They were neither of them too strong, and water is not so light as some things. It was nearly sunset when they came to the spring the last time. Larcom filled his pail and then stood up and poured it out on the ground.

"Boys," he said, "I ain't going to carry any more. I'm going home."

The quiet words fired Brown like a match to powder. He sprang up and flung away the pail he was filling.

"Come on," he cried fiercely. "I'm —— if I'll go back to that hell!"

Luce sat on the edge of the cart, and looked down at his toes working in and out of his shoes. Like enough, he did not see either just then; talking of home made a baby of him.

"Are you coming, Luce?" Larcom asked. And Luce looked up and answered:

"No."

"That's right, Luce," Larcom said; "I'm glad you ain't. But I can't stand it any longer. Tell the boys I couldn't, Luce. Take care of yourself. Good-by."

He gave a quick, hard grip of the hand, and Luce said:

"Good-by, boys, I hope you'll get through."

He turned his back and put down his head, where he heard nothing but the splash of the water in the pail. It had run three or four times full before he got up, and then there was no one in sight. He filled the barrel alone. Then he sat down and waited for some one to come. When some of the guard came running after a while and demanded where were his companions, and which way they had gone, he answered that he did not know.

The feeling in the prison toward the two fugitives, when it was known that they had broken parole and run, was no kind one. It was an additional straw upon backs already bowed to breaking; it put a taunt into every look and word of their hated keepers, and made more intolerable and hopeless the life of every man within the loathed walls, and removed further from each the light of the hope to escape.

A week or two after that the news was passed through the wards one afternoon that Larcom had been brought back, and was then in the hospital across the yard. A day or two later Dr. Farmer came up into Larcom's old ward on the third floor. Farmer was one of the prisoners; being a doctor of skill and experience, and doctors being scarce, the commander had put him in charge of the hospital in the place. He sat down and beckoned to some of the men, and they came round to hear what he had to say, but without any quickness or eagerness, and in a stolid, silent, dogged way that had become the dismal habit of the place.

"Boys," the grave doctor began, perhaps a little graver than usual, "you know we've got in the hospital now?" Nobody answered, and some of them turned away and muttered.

"Look here, boys," he went on, "I'm as sick of this as you are; I want to get away as bad as you do. Storrs and I could have had a great deal of liberty, and gone out and in about as we pleased these last six months, if we'd given our word not to run; but we wouldn't do it. I know how you feel about this. He'll be back with you in a few days; he's nearly starved to death and has a cut on his head. He was quite crazed when they brought him in and maybe he was a little wrong before he went, with thinking so much about his wife and the little fellow he has never seen. You mustn't be rough on him when he comes up."

Larcom came up one morning and back to his old bunk. They meant not to be unfriendly with him, and Dexter met him and gave his hand and said:

"Come in, old man. How d'do, Lark? We're glad you've come back."

The double meaning of the words was no less evident for being unintentional, and the welcome on the whole was not a pleasant one. They meant to make allowance for him, but they were too low. They were so close to the wall that they could not see more than their own side, and not much of that. He was ghastly to look at, his face white, fallen, his eyes a little wild yet, his clothes hanging shapeless over his bones, and his head bound with a cloth. He crept away to his old bunk and lay there most of the next three days.—That crowded room was more terribly lonely to him than any wilderness. At the end of three days he went and begged the officers of the guard to put him in some other place, and they had mercy on him and put him below. And though it was a far worse, and the old one was be no means pleasant, he was thankful to creep away and hide his head anywhere out of sight. He had turned his hand against every man of them, and every man's head and heart were against him, whether they smiled or looked black. He had thought his lot and theirs too hard to be borne before; now he envied them. The common sympathy and confidence in one another, of which he had never thought before, seemed inestimable things now, as he slunk away to his dungeon. His was a prison within a prison. He kept apart from all, was shut up within himself; in that dreadful loneliness he devoured his soul with brooding and yearnings that had no escape in spoken words. He went back to the hospital after awhile and brooded there, and the doctors knew that he must soon die or go mad.

One afternoon in October, a short, thick, sturdy little German woman came to the gate of the prison, carrying a year-old child in her arms. She looked worn, and her dress was soiled and ragged, and she walked in her slow, flat, Dutch way, like one who had come a long distance. She asked in her broken English if that was Finchley military prison, and if John Larcom was there confined.

"I reckon he is," was the answer. "You've come to the right number."

And to her demand to see him, the answer was bluntly given that it was contrary to rules, and could by no means be done.

The guard was a lank, straddling fellow, and he ambled his steps back and forth across the gate with an attempt at a soldierly carriage.

"I haf drafel nigh tousand mile," the woman said in her slow, stolid way. "I haf walk, unt mit garry mein papy, more as dree hoondret mile. He is mein mon. I must to see him."

"It ain't no use, ma'am," the guard said. "Nobody gets in or out of here. Don't say no more. Go along now, that's a good woman." And the big sentinel straddled on back and forth.

Katy looked after him a minute or two, and then sat down on a stone and waited. She did not despair; that was her journey's end; she never thought of going back. As she sat there, Trap came out. He stopped when he saw her, and quizzed the long-legged guard.

"This your youngest, Staples? Nice cub; looks like you."

There was plainly no love lost on its way from Staples to Trap; the guard scowled and turned away his head, and marched back and forth, forgetting to be awkward in the dignity of scorn. Trap turned to the woman then, and she stood up and told him the same story. Trap seemed not to notice what she said, much; he was bending forward grinning at the child, and he chucked him under the chin, and said:

"Chucky, chucky! Larcom's kid, hey? Bow, wow, gobble, gobble!" snapping his jaws and grinding his teeth in mock fierceness. "First young son of a Yank I ever see." And he leered close to the child, and made hideous grimaces in his faces. The mother clasped the child tighter, and drew back a step. But he was a bold little fellow; he scowled back, and glanced at his mother, as much as to say, Don't be afraid, and struck the grinning face with his clenched little fist, and gripped his little fingers in the man's beard.

"The little devil!" cried Trap. "Lord, ain't he spunky, though!"

Katy looked a little alarmed, and the guard stopped and put in—

"Say, now, you Trap, let up on that now. You better mosy now; you had."

"Oh, you choke, Staples," Trap answered; and more that was not of the kind that turns away wrath, and need not be repeated here; but he moved out of reach of the long guard's bayonet.

Woman and child were dusty and hot looking. Trap turned and asked her abruptly if she didn't want some cold water. Staples knew Trap was upon some trick with her then, and he warned her against him bluntly enough.

"If you want to drink, and wish the young one," Trap replied, "I'll show you the place." He stood facing her, with his back to the guard, as he spoke, and went with him. They turned the angle of the prison-walls, and walked along the road to the west a quarter of a mile, turned out through a fringe of bushes that hid the road, and found a spring splashing out of a bank through a trough. He did not speak all the way. She took a tin cup from her pocket, and Tray lay down on the grass and watched her washing the child's and her own hands and face, and the little fellow drinking, with his face in the cup and his two hands gripping it hard. Trap moved round and held his head under the spout, and let the cool water dash upon his head, shaking it like a dog at first, and then lying still and grimacing out of the shower bath at the child. Katy paid no heed, but stolidly mopped the water from the little neck and face. The baby stared fixedly at Trap a while, after the solemn manner of his kind, and then broke into one broad smile, at which the fellow grimaced and snapped his teeth more hideously than ever. Then he came out of the waterfall and shook the water from his eyes.

"Now then," said he to Katy, "tell us all about it."

In her grave, even stolid way, she told him her little story. Larcom had bought her a poor little shanty, with a good bit of garden ground with his bounty and what he had saved, by a Northern country roadside. There she had lived and there her little boy was born. She had not wanted; she raised a good many vegetables on the ground, and the townspeople did not forget the soldiers' wives. She was hoeing among her cabbages one morning, when a ragged, hungry-looking stranger came to the fence and asked if her name was Katy. He said his name was Brown, and he told her how her John had broken away and tried to come to her.

"It vas py der spring, wasser like das, he say to me dat mein Chon say he can not longer wait," she said and looked up at Trap, inquiringly. The child had slid down from its mother's lap, and sat bolt upright in the grass, his baby eyes staring unwinkingly in Trap's face. Trap was holding down the branch of a bush over the little fellow's head, to keep off the sun, looking at him and listening to the woman's quiet talk. He looked up and answered then:

"Just so, ma'am. This yere's the spot."

The child's staring eyes shut down after a little, and he lay over and fell fast asleep with his head on the soldier's arm. Trap curled down beside him, without moving his arm, and held the branch lower so that it hid the two faces which were so very far apart.

Katy went on with her story. Brown told her how he escaped, and her husband had been wounded, taken, and fetched back. She took Brown in when he had done and gave him some food, and ate herself, and fed the child. When Brown was rested and started out, she came out too, and locked the door. Brown asked her what she was going to do.

"I go to Chon," she answered. With her child in her arms, without money or friends, calmly and undoubtingly, this stolid, slow-witted German woman set out to go a thousand miles. He had tried to come to her and his child and could not; then they must come to him. That was all. She did not hurry or fret; if she went wrong, she turned back as calmly as she had come. She had infinite patience and endurance, unwavering purpose, and the faith that removes mountains. Almost everywhere she got help for the asking. They gave her a free ride on the railways most of the way to the scene of the war. By the same untiring persistence she got herself passed beyond the lines and into the enemy's country. It made no difference to her whose ground it was; it was to be got over, that was all. She used no artifice whatever; everywhere she had the one story to tell,—

"I go to mein mon. He is 'n millidaire chail. He was dry to me come, he is cut on de het, he will die und not to see his papy. I must to him come."

Her simplicity was better than any art; she had nothing to hide, no part to play, no disguise to maintain. They asked her if she was this and that.

"Know not de tomick, vas es is," she answered. "I m not dis und someding else, I only poor Dutch woman, und I go to mein mon in millidaire chail. You will not to me stop?"

No one did stop her long; almost no men and very few women gave her hard looks or words. She walked on day after day with a patience and pertinacity almost sublime. She carried nothing with her but a tin cup, and maybe a cake or a slice for the child. They never lay down hungry but twice or thrice, and then they were lost in the wild country, away from any house. The two won hearts wherever they came; they were doubly armed. Men were kind to the woman; women were kind to the child.

Heat, cold, dust, rain, hunger, weariness, kindness, and cruelty, hard, bare, and desolate lodging, these were the daily incidents through which she went sturdily, stolidly trudging southward by the week together. They made little figure in her narrative to Trap, but he knew them all, nevertheless. And all the while she talked, the child lay placidly sleeping in the shadow on the grass, with his cheek on the soldier's arm. Trap let the branch swing up then, and showed himself coiled ungainly by the boy and chewing a great cud of leaves and grass.

"I had a chap like him once," he said, without any special expression in his face, and putting one finger on the child's cheek. "He's dead, and I'm glad of it. His mother wouldn't walk ten rods to keep me from being hung."

He got up and went away without another word. A few minutes later he came slouching in at the prison gate, leering savagely at long Staples with his tongue in the corner of his mouth, and the sentry turned away his head, and would have liked to run him through with his bayonet, on the spot. Trap crossed the prison yard and entered the rickety outbuilding which had been made the hospital. There were plenty in the place, desperate and desolate enough, but Trap saw at a glance that his usual luck was with him. There were none of the guards within. Storrs, the dispenser of medicines, and one or two other attendants from the prisoners, were all beside the sick. He pushed through to the far end, where Larcom lay, alone in that crowded house of misery. His face was turned to the wall, and he did not look or move. Trap took him by the shoulder and shook him roughly.

"Now, then, you dam Yankee," he said, "do you want to see your Dutch Kate and her young one?"

The prisoner turned over with a single motion, as if an electric shock had struck him.

"She's walked from home to see you. She's the biggest fool God ever made," the fellow went on. And he sneered. "If I let you out to see her, you'll come back again, won't you?"

"I will," was the low reply. "God help you, if you're hoaxing me!"

"Speak for yourself," Trap snarled, "I don't want no help." He threw off his cap and coat. "Get up and put them on," he commanded. Larcom did not stop to think whether he was able or not. He got up and put on the hat and coat. Trap fished out a pair of boots and trousers from under the bed, and bade him put them on. He did not care much who saw or heard him; if he had taken a prisoner's arm and walked him out of the gate in broad day, it would have been an even chance whether the guards would have stopped them or said Trap is up to some new devilry, and the Yanks had best lie low. Now it was dusk and he knew there was no one there who would interfere. The boots had fitted Larcom once; he put his feet into what was left of them without any need of pulling.

"They're at Kirby's spring; you ought to know it," the brutal guard sneered again. "Now git!"

Larcom marched out and across the yard. Staples was still on guard at the gate. He recognized Trap's coat and hat as they came near, and turned his back. The uniforms of the guards had reached that degree of tatters and patches that they had acquired an individuality easily recognized. Larcom walked out of the gate and round the angle of the walls, and was a free man once more. You and I must have the like experience (and I pray God that neither we nor any ever may again) before I can tell or you understand what those words mean. In five minutes more the battered fellow is where we will not follow him. But we may picture him lying among the bushes, the stolid woman whose love and faith have conquered all things for his sake mourning and rejoicing brokenly over him. And he has the little chap at last pressed ever so close to his heart.

Night settled down upon Finchley prison one evening after its desolate fashion. Just at dusk there came walking up the stairs and into the old ward a man in the uniform of the guards. He crossed the room to Brown's and Larcom's old bunk and sat down. The places were vacant, and had been since the two men left. The prisoners drew away from the stranger, talking together sullenly and looking over their shoulders at him with no friendly faces. Then Dexter strode up to him and spoke.

"Now, then, you reb, what do you want here? Move on now, or you'll get hove out."

The stranger took off his cap and showed his face, about as ghastly and deathlike as ever walked on feet. He smiled in their angry faces, and said:

"It's only me; it aint no reb. Don't you know me, Billy?"

And Dexter cried out, "By Judas, it's old Lark. How are you, Lark?" and he offered his hand.

But Larcom put it away weakly. "Thank y', Billy; not just yet. Wait till I tell y' how 'tis. Come around, boys, and give me a chance; I'm about played out. Boys, I went back on you that time, and you was pretty heavy on me, and I don't know as I can blame you. But I calculate I've made it even now. I've seen my little chap, boys; I've been out with him and his mother for more'n a week. She come all the way to see me, and lugged the boy. It's hard to believe it, boys, but it's true, and I seen them a good ways towards home, and I bid them good-by and came back." Here he stopped a minute and made Trap's cap do service as a handkerchief, though the weather was not warm and the cap not too clean. "I thought I should never get here, boys; y' see, there's plenty 'll lend a hand goin' away; but nobody won't help you to come back. It's been pretty hard on me, and I guess I shan't have much further to travel. But I come back, and here I am; and I guess that's about all."

He looked round at their dusky forms and faces, sitting before them in the dark corner, and then he added:

"And now, mates, as you and me has been sort of 'stranged, and I not saying not by rights, but yet taking it uncommon rough of you; and how that God A'mighty's give another try, and I come back free and unbeholden and says to you such as I have; and being about played, as I was saying, and not going much further than this here bunk of me and Browny's, and wanting to come round to you all and shake hands on it; if there's any present as would like to come up and say bygones and call it square, why here's what's left o' mine, and thankful to be able." And he hung his skeleton hand over his knees like a raveled and knotted bell-rope.

"Boys," said Dexter, facing round, "if there's any now present has anything to say agin the properestion made, he ain't no mate o' mine. How are you, Lark, old boy! Here's both o' mine, if they'll do you any good; only don't go to talking of pegging out. It's agin the rules o' the camp."

One after another they followed Dexter's lead, and came and shook hands with him, and each said his rough word of greeting and reconciliation. All but one. Dan Garman lay all the while in his bunk, a dark, low, thick-set fellow whom nobody liked, and who had been found guilty of robbing his mates and had received rough justice at their hands. Larcom missed him and Kepler, with others; Kepler had been taken out dead the day before. Some of them tried to get Garman out, but he swore at them and said no, he'd see him in fire and brimstone first. So they bade Lark not mind him.

"I'm glad that's gone, boys," Lark said. "I'm one of you now, and I thank you."

Larcom talked to Dexter apart for a minute, and then Dexter got a handful of straw and began breaking off pieces two or three inches long, and the word was passed under the breath that they were to draw lots for the soldier's cap and coat that had passed Larcom out and in again unsuspected. For one man of those sixty there was a pretty fair chance of liberty and home, and not one of them all but was profoundly moved and anxious. Not a man spoke while Dexter sat and counted and broke the straws, nor was his own hand too steady. Doubtless his thoughts were far away as he finished the number and gnawed off the last, and prayed that it might be his, making it full twice as long as the rest, so there should be no mistake. He came then and put them into Larcom's hand.

"How many is there?" Larcom asked.

"Sixty-three without Dan. I don't count him."

"Give me one more, Billy," Larcom said; "I don't bear no grudge."

Dexter muttered something like cursing, but he brought another straw.

"It's your deal, Lark," he said; "but he hasn't got no right."

"Did you count me, Billy?"

"Yes, Lark; sixty four's all told."

"Then here's mine," Larcom said, taking out a short straw. "Come on now, boys."

Orderly and silently they filed round, and sixty-two nervous hands drew an unspeakably bitter pang out of Larcom's hand. Dexter was the last. Larcom looked up into his face as he reached and drew. There were only two straws, and he drew a short one. Larcom opened his hand and the long straw lay across his bony fingers. Dexter stood and stared at his own hand and at Larcom's. It was so near, no wonder it shook him.

"I wanted you to have it, Billy," Larcom said; "I'm devilish sorry."

Dexter never answered a word, but turned straight about and went and hid himself in his dark corner. Larcom turned his eyes toward Garman's bunk; the fellow was leaning out of it, with eager, fox eyes, staring through the dusk. Larcom reached the straw at him, and he came sliding out and took it, gathered up the cap and coat, and went back with them into his bunk without a word. Then Larcom laid himself down in the bunk as wearily as ever man went to his rest, and those who were next him thought it was true, as he said, that he would not go much further on this side the impenetrable wall.

The night was pretty sharp, and one of the well ones shivered in the dismal place; Larcom was too tired to sleep, and suffered severely with cold. It seemed to him near morning, but was not yet very late, when some one came and laid a blanket over him cautiously, and was creeping away again, but stopped and crouched close by on the floor. Larcom was going to speak, but his voice failed, through faintness and cold.

"Lark," said a low, coarse, cautious voice. He knew it was Garman's, but had never heard it quite like that. "Lark," the voice repeated, "are you cold now?"

"No, Dan, not now," Larcom answered. And a long shiver, half-sob like a child's, ran through the words. The fellow went and brought all his outer clothing and spread it over him, and Trap's coat on the top of that, and tucked them round him. Then he crouched down awhile again by the bed in the darkness.

"Lark," he said finally, in the same hoarse, low voice.

And the querulous voice answered very weakly, "Well, Dan?"

"You said you didn't bear no grudge?"

"No, Dan."

Then there was silence awhile, and they heard Dexter across the room talking in his sleep:

"You might 'a waited, Susie. You knew I'd 'a come if I could."

Then he whispered a little and muttered incoherently. Snoring Chauncey woke himself with a fiercer snort, turned over, and then all was still again. Garman's low voice spoke again presently, with something like awe in it now.

"Are you goin' to croak, Lark?"

"I guess so, Dan," shivering and a little fretfully. "It's tough, Dan. Dan," after a minute, "do you know anything you could say?"

Dan knew nothing appropriate to such occasions except "When little Samuel woke, and heard his breakfast cookin'!" He asked Lark if he thought it would do any good to say that.

"No, I'm afraid not," Larcom answered. "Never mind, Dan!"

"Well, I'm sorry, Lark, I ain't no good, and I don't know nothin'. And I ain't got nobody to learn me. Lark," he added, after a pause, "what I was goin' to say to you, don't you go to have your woman and her young one a layin' on your mind. If you give me leaf and tell me where, I been blacksmithin' twenty years now, and a money-makin' business, and ain't afraid of no man; give me hammer and rasp—and what I say to you, Lark, is I'll see to 'em, such as it is."

Larcom lifted himself on his arm and tried to look over the side into the shadowed, crouching fellow's face.

"There's matches in Trap's coat. Get them," he said.

Garman groped about the bunk and got them.

"Light it," Larcom said. "Get up."

Garman rose on his knees, scratched a match, and held up the flickering flame. By its light Larcom saw the cowering, half-naked figure of the man, and stared hard into his ugly face. Half revealed faces rose up and looked at them out of the gloom.

"Dan Garman," he said, his white lips trembling, "lookin' in a dyin' man's face, and sayin' as you have, do you mean true and on the square?"

And Garman prayed for fearful and eternal retribution on his soul if he did not.

"So help you, Dan?"

"So help me God!"

The match was out. Larcom fell back in the bunk. "Thank y' Dan. I believe you," he said out of the black corner. "I don't mind so much now."

He told him the place where they lived. Garman felt for his hand, and his fingers recoiled when they found it, it was so fleshless, clammy, and cold. He fumbled with it awkwardly a minute, and then stowed it away under the clothes.

"Don't mind me, go to bed now," Larcom said. "Good night, Dan."

"Good night, Lark. I'll be right here if you want me. I'll lay by you till mornin'."

He cuddled himself down in a ball on the floor for cold; and after a while he forgot cold and all, and lay gently snoring. When he rose and dressed himself, stiff and sore, Larcom was fast asleep and he did not wake him, but watched his chance, put on the enemy's coat and cap, and marched boldly out and got safely away.

It was pretty late when Dexter came over and looked into Larcom's face, turned partly away, and he said to Chauncey, near by:

"He's sleeping sweet, and smiling' to himself. You bet he's dreaming of the little chap."

He would not have waked him for the world, but he could not help leaning over and laying his finger on his cheek. He stood up then and turned to those near him with an altered face.

"Lark's got the start of us, boys," he said. "Lark's gone home."—*Atlantic Monthly.*

Miscellaneous.

A Spanish General.

General Don Manuel de la Concha, Marquis del Duero y de la Habana, the victor in the battles around Bilbao, is about as thorough a soldier as can be found. Though not active in the Spanish army since 1866, and attending meanwhile only to agricultural pursuits, he has conducted his farming operations on such severely military principles as would of themselves have been sufficient to keep alive the General in the man. His farm hands are divided into companies and squads, commanded by corporals, sergeants and captains, and on his large estates the men are escorted to and from their tasks by a martial band. When he sends out his harvesters they execute strategical movements in cutting down the grain, and when they return they march as straightly in line as the most experienced soldiers. Everything in his household is conducted with the same military precision.—Though nearly eighty years of age, he retains the habit of rising early in the morning, and his greatest delight in life is to scold his subordinate officers, who consider that to be an unchristian time for shaking off the blessedness of sleep. Marshal Serrano, however, the temporary head of the Spanish government, and a soldier of no less reputation than Gen. Concha, is quite as shrewd as the General is martial. To save his standing as the superior of his chief, he thought it advisable the other day, to "take him down a peg." Accordingly he had himself aroused at about 4:30, and while De la Concha was still growling at the laziness of his subordinates and trying to pull on his boots without extra assistance, Serrano stepped into his tent, placidly smoking a cigar and reading some papers, and said quietly: "Why, my dear General, it seems to me you must have overslept yourself! Rather late in the morning!" The old hero came very near fainting with surprise and vexation, and has not been able to assume his air of superiority since.—*St. Louis Democrat.*

"She was Young, She was Fair and She Scrambled Her Hair."

[J. Bateman Smith in a Nashville Paper.]

He was young, he was fair, and he parted his hair, like the average beau, in the middle; he was proud, he was bold, but the truth must be told, he played like a fiend on the fiddle. But aside from this vice he was everything nice, and his heart was so loving and tender, that he always turned pale when he trod on the tail of the cat lying down by the fender. He clerked in the store, and the way that he tore off calico, jeans, and brown sheeting, would have tickled a calf and made the brute laugh in the face of a quarterly meeting. He cut quite a dash with a darling mustache, which he learned to adore and to cherish; for one girl had said, while she dropped her proud head, that 'twould kill her to see the thing perish. On a Sunday he'd search the straight road to church, unheeding the voice of the scorner; and demurely he sat, like a young tabby cat, with the saints in the far amen corner. He sang like a bird, and his sweet voice was heard fairly tugging away at the long metre; and we speak but the truth when we say that this youth could outsing a hungry musquiter.

She was young, she was fair, and she scrambled her hair like the average belle of the city; she was proud, but not bold, yet the truth must be told that the way she chewed wax was a pity. But aside from this vice she was everything nice, and the world much applauded her bustle; and the Fayetville boys, being charmed by the noise, walked miles just to hear the thing rustle. She cut quite a swell, did this wax-chewing belle, and the men flocked in armies to meet her, but she gave them the shirk, for she loved the young clerk, who sang like a hungry musquiter. She hemmed and she hawed, and she sighed and she chawed, until her heart and jaws were both broken; then she walked by his store, while he stood at the door awaiting some amative token. She raised up her eyes with a pretty surprise and tried to enact the proud scorner; but to tell the plain truth, she just grinned at the youth who loved the devout amen corner.

A Chief Justice's Will.

The introductory paragraph of the last will and testament of the late Chief Justice George Robertson, of Kentucky, reads thus: "Uniting our destinies when she was not sixteen and I was only nineteen years old, my devoted wife and myself, without any patrimonial estate, acquired during a happy union of more than fifty-five years a comfortable independence, rationally enjoyed as the fruit of our co-operating energies. After devoting to the advancement of our children at least $80,000 in various ways, and retaining property sufficient for the comfort of my desolate old age, I desire that what I shall leave behind me undisposed of in my life time shall be distributed among my descendants in such portions as will as nearly as possible approach legal equality, and for effectuating that end I now publish the testamentary disposition of the residual estate which Providence enabled my admirable wife and myself, by habitual industry, to earn, and by self-denying economy and systematic prudence to save."

RELIGIOUS.

The tears of our misery often prevent our eyes from seeing the mercy close at hand.

The cardinal prince, Riario Sforza, of Naples, is looked upon in Italy as the future Pope of Rome.

Rev. John W. Morris, of Bridgeport, Conn., is the first colored graduate from the Yale Theological School.

The treasury of the Foreign Mission Board of the Reformed Dutch Church closed its financial year May 5, in debt $10,000.

Boston pays $142,000 a year for church music, when congregations stand ready to do the singing without charging a cent.

The First Congregational Church of Lexington, Mass., is using a Bible that was presented to the parish by Governor Hancock in 1793.

The religious statistics of Australia now show 37,700 Episcopalians, 263,537 Presbyterians, 213,436 Methodists, 45,932 Independents, 388,412 Baptists, 49,550 other Protestants, and 436,436 Roman Catholics.

Grace Church (P. E.) New York City, during 1873 contributed for the religious and benevolent purposes of the parish $215,314.22, and besides has for five years given $100,000 a year for outside benevolence.

The Watchman and Reflector (Baptist) thinks there is an increasing brevity of pastorates, growing from the over sensitiveness of pastors who can not endure opposition or little slights, which are sometimes wholly in the pastor's imagination.

The Duke of Richmond, it is officially stated, intends to bring in a bill to abolish patronage in the Church of Scotland. As the church wishes that change, and as under the veto law patronage in Scotland is of very little pecuniary value, the measure will probably pass.

The Presbyterian churches in the bounds of the Lima Presbytery of Ohio, at the late session at St. Mary's, reported accessions to the number of 500. There was a sharp discussion on the practice of some Presbyterian minister administering baptism by immersion.

The Wesleyan Missionary Society (England) employs 1,125 missionaries and assistant missionaries, 4,783 catechists and schoolmasters, has 170,360 church members, 500,000 persons attending the ministry, and 270,000 in the schools. It has 847 principal stations or circuits, and 6,647 chapels.

The Roman Catholics in South London have invented a new pilgrimage. At the invitation of the Duke of Norfolk they are going to make an excursion to Arundel Castle, and by way of combining religion with pleasure, special services are to be held in the magnificent new chapel recently built by the Duke. It is said to be the largest Roman Catholic church in England.

In his recent address to the P. E. convention, in Virginia, Bishop Johns, speaking of the growth of ritualism in the Church, said of the action of the Episcopal General Convention, that one of the resolutions adopted was too vague, and the other emboldened innovators, who had introduced services not to be distinguished from the Church of Rome, and in some instances they had out-Romanized the Romans, and brought ridicule on themselves. He thought the time had come for action, and this diocese should send delegates to the general conference prepared to breast an evil which had become scandalous.

At the yearly meeting of the Friends, just held in New York City, among the epistles read was that from Ohio, which contained a brief account of the temperance movement in that State, and offered firm reasons against the use of intoxicating liquors and tobacco. It also contained an urgent argument against a hireling or paid ministry, and, also, against the tendency of business men to go beyond the bounds of safe business operations. On the question of First Day (or Sunday) schools the epistle strongly advocated them for the moral education of the young. On the Indian question the writer expressed a belief of the advancement of the race toward civilization. This epistle excited some debate, during which the speakers advocated the teaching of children and grown people to avoid both spirituous liquors and tobacco. There was an element moving throughout the whole world to put down the traffic, and the excessive use of either was not only injurious but expensive. One of the speakers urged that moneyed men should not make loans on any property where liquor is sold, and that alone would help to stop the trade. It was a man's duty to take care of his health, and as he had no right to destroy the life of his fellows, so had he no right to destroy his own life, or unfit himself for the high duties he had been called on to perform. The epistle from Indiana contained similar advices on the temperance work and the Indian civilization, and both epistles were accepted.

Pertinent Questions.

A spiritualist journal in Chicago contains the advertisement of a medium, Mrs. Robinson, who informs the afflicted that she will tell the name of a disease and cure it, if a sick person will send her a lock of his hair by letter. Now, we don't refuse to believe that Robinson can do this. We are able to believe anything, but we want to know more about it. Suppose a man has rheumatism and [illegible], can Mrs. Robinson detect them both in one bunch of hair? Or suppose he is deranged and bilious, will the spirits give her medicine for both diseases, or only for one? And what is a bald-headed man to do? Can she discover his disease by going into a trance over his wig? Or if a man has measles when he sends his hair, and if he is afterward attacked by chills and fever, can she discern the latter? If the man should die before his hair reaches her, would the medicine do any good? And if a man cut some of his hair and put it away before he got bald, and after baldness came he should have cramp colic, would that hair tell Mrs. Robinson about it? We are anxious about these things, and we are equally eager to know whether, if we send Mrs. Robinson some hair from a parlor sofa, she could tell if the springs were broken and the legs demoralized?

THE WEEKLY BLADE.

D. R. LOCKE. J. P. JONES.
LOCKE & JONES, Proprietors.

TOLEDO, OHIO, THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1874.

OUR CLUB LIST.

We have made arrangements with the publishers enabling us to send the BLADE and either of the following publications for the price annexed:

MONTHLIES.

THE LADIES FLORAL CABINET price $1.25 per year and BLADE, both one year, $2.50.
POSTOFFICE BULLETIN and BLADE for $2.00.
THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY, price $4.00 a year, and the BLADE both one year for $4.50.
SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY, price $4.00, and the BLADE both one year for $4.75.
HARPER'S MONTHLY, price $4.00, and the BLADE both one year for $4.75.
LIPPINCOTT'S MONTHLY, price $4.00, and the BLADE both one year for $4.50.
THE GALAXY, price $4.00, and the BLADE both one year for $4.50.
PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL price $3.00, and BLADE both one year $4.00.
WOOD'S HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE, price $1.00, and the BLADE both one year for $2.25.
GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK, price $3.00, and the BLADE both one year for $4.25.
ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE, price $2.50, and the BLADE both one year for $3.50.
THE LITTLE CORPORAL, price $1.50, and the BLADE both one year for $2.50.
THE NURSERY, price $1.50, and the BLADE both one year for $2.50.
AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, price $1.50, and the BLADE both one year for $2.75.
AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL, price 75 cents, and the BLADE both one year for $2.25.
AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL, and WHITNEY'S MUSICAL GUEST, $1.50.
WHITNEY'S MUSICAL GUEST, price $1.00, and the BLADE both one year for $2.00.
LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY and TOLEDO BLADE $2.50.
LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY and AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL, $1.50.
LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY and WHITNEY'S MUSICAL GUEST, $1.50.
OLIVER OPTICS' BOY'S AND GIRLS, price $3.00, and the BLADE both one year for $4.50.
YOUNG FOLKS RURAL, Chicago, price $1.50, and the BLADE, both one year for $2.25.

WEEKLIES.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE, price $8.00 per year and BLADE for $8.50.
SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, price $3.00 per year, and BLADE for one year, $4.25.
HARPER'S WEEKLY, price $4.00, and the BLADE both one year for $4.75.
HARPER'S BAZAR, price $4.00, and the BLADE both one year for $4.75.
APPLETON'S JOURNAL, price $4.00, and the BLADE both one year for $4.75.
PRAIRIE FARMER, price $2.00, and the BLADE both one year for $3.00.
WESTERN RURAL, price $2.50, and the BLADE both one year for $3.00.
CHICAGO ADVANCE, price $2.50, and the BLADE both one year for $3.75.
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HEARTH AND HOME, price $3.00, and the BLADE both one year for $4.00.
RURAL NEW YORKER, price $2.50, and the BLADE both one year for $3.75.
WAVERLY MAGAZINE, price $4.00, and the BLADE both one year for $4.75.

Please remember that we CANNOT ALLOW COMMISSIONS on subscriptions for the above named papers and magazines, except for the BLADE, Locke's Monthly and American Farm Journal as stated.

Our Agents everywhere are authorized to receive subscriptions at the above rates. In making this proposition we only stipulate that we must receive at the *same time* one subscriber for the BLADE for each copy of any other publication ordered from the list. They need not be sent to the same person, nor even to the same Post Office, and in renewing their subscriptions, old as well as new ones, subscribers may avail themselves of the offer. The Magazines and papers are all sent direct from the offices of publication to subscribers, so that there will be no delay in their receipt. No subscriptions received at the above rates for less than one year.

THE NEW SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

While General BRISTOW is comparatively a new man and does not possess a reputation as a financier, he has traits of character which justify his selection for the important position of Secretary of the Treasury. His integrity is vouched for by men of all parties, while his legal and executive qualifications are of a high order. The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* gives the following brief sketch of the new Secretary's life:

B. H. Bristow, the son of F. M. Bristow, a prominent lawyer and politician of his State, who has filled many positions of trust, is 41 years old. He was born in Elkton, Todd county. Practiced law with much success at Hopkinsville before the war. He was a strong Union man, entered the Union army in 1861, was at Donelson and Shiloh as Major of the 25th Ky., and was wounded at Shiloh; afterward Colonel of the 8th Kentucky Cavalry.

He was appointed United States District Attorney about the close of the war, and filled the position with distinction, being frequently sent by the Treasury Department to other districts to look after the interests of the government. He resigned the District Attorneyship and resumed private practice.

When the office of Solicitor-General was created he was appointed its first incumbent, organized the office, and during the absence of the Attorney-General performed his duties, and filled his place in the Cabinet meetings. The ability he displayed in this office gave him a high reputation at Washington. After two years service, he resigned to attend to his private affairs. In December last he was nominated Attorney-General, at the same time Mr. Williams was nominated Chief Justice. He is a man of the purest private charactar, a strong will and mind, a great lawyer, conservative in his financial views, thoroughly Western in his feelings and interest.

It is conceded at Washington that Secretary BRISTOW's views upon the currency question harmonize with those of the President. It could scarcely be expected that the President would introduce a discordant element into his Cabinet, neither would General BRISTOW accept a position where his presence would indicate a want of harmony. While we deeply regret the President's views and action upon the currency question, and have no doubt they are working great injury to the country, we could not expect him to select a Cabinet officer who would be at war with him on that question.

☞ The inhabitants of Northern Dakota, or rather a few men who desire comfortable official positions, as Governor, Secretary, Attorney General, etc., are clamorous for a new Territorial organization, to which they have already given the musical cognomen of Pembina Territory, and the Hon. M. K. ARMSTRONG, the Delegate from Dakota, has introduced a bill in Congress for the promotion of the enterprise. All the inhabitants, including the native Indians, scarce number seven thousand, and the cost to Government of the inauguration and keeping up of a Territorial organization for these few people is at the least calculation $75,000 per annum. But as New Mexico is to become a State with no more legal right thereto, Pembina Territory will probably soon exist as a separate government, when, for ten years at least, it should remain as now, a portion of Dakota.

☞ Hereafter it must be "the Emperor of all the Russias," and not "the Czar," for thus it was ordered by the London *Court Journal* on the recent visit of the Emperor to the Queen. He claims that "the Czar" is an obsolete title, long since abandoned. Although correspondents were sent forward by three St. Petersburg journals to report the reception, the Emperor gave strict orders prohibiting the publication of any account of his visit in any of the Russian papers until after its appearance in the official journal of St. Petersburg.

FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS.

The frequent and very disastrous fires which occur in this country, afford evidence of very great want of care in the construction of buildings, to provide against their destruction by fire. Cheapness and rapidity of construction have been considerations of no little importance, while the low rate at which property may be insured against fire, undoubtedly encourages builders to abandon that care in providing against fire which common prudence dictates. It is a well-known fact that nearly nine-tenths of all the fires which occur in this country originate in defective chimneys, and yet not an effort has been made, so far as we know, to improve the method of their construction. Masons go on laying brick in chimneys with a little rim of mortar around the edges, well knowing that pieces of it will drop out and leave openings through which fire may communicate with inflammable material and start a conflagration; and this, too, when every mason should know that by covering the entire surface between the bricks with mortar, no such opening as we have described can occur.

We have been led to these reflections by an extract from a letter written by HENRY RUGGLES, American Consul at Barcelona, and published in the New Haven, Conn., *Journal* and *Courier*, for which we are indebted to the kindness of Mr. HALL, of the Toledo Pump Company. After referring to the large number of fires reported through the public journals of this country and by cable, and stating that he is afraid to look at the telegrams for fear he will learn that the fire has swept over the entire continent," he thus speaks of the character of buildings in the Old World:

The city where I live, and where I have resided nearly four years, numbers more inhabitants than Boston with all its suburbs, and yet I have not seen or heard of a fire, or even a fire alarm.

Fires are almost unknown. Occasionally, at intervals, perhaps we hear that some room has been partially burnt out by the curtains taking fire from the gas or the upsetting of a petroleum lamp. The furniture has been partially or fully destroyed, and that is all. The fire never extends beyond the room. It would be impossible, as the party-walls and partitions are always made entirely of brick, the floors are of tiles laid in cement, several inches in thickness. The sleepers, which are usually of American or Norwegian yellow pine are also heavily covered with cement or mortar, so that the fire can not reach them. The buildings, which are all built of concrete, brick and mortar, stone or marble, are never less than five, six or seven stories high, and have as handsome fronts as you will see in America, and yet they have no wooden or Mansard roofs, no wooden cornices, no wooden window caps, and there is nothing to feed the flames. In the construction throughout, from the stone of the foundation to the tile on the roof, every thing is fire proof. "But," say our Americans, "it is too expensive to erect fire-proof buildings." Supposing it does cost a few hundred dollars more, do you not gain in the end? Reckon up the amounts you have paid the last ten or twenty years for insurance, on your warehouses, stores and dwelling; compute the amounts you will have to pay for the next ten or twenty years for the increased rates to make up for the tremendous losses of Chicago and Boston, and see if it would not be economy to build fire proofs. On the continent, very few people ever insure their property, except it be a manufactory, and then the rates are very low.

Every second building here does not contain several offices for fire insurance agents. The item, if any, of insurance, is so small that it is not considered an expense. There are no tremendous outlays for chasing the engines—building engine houses, and paying for the services of a fire department. What you pay, every year in America, for these items alone, would help pay a large portion of the national debt. One of the principal causes of so many fires, with you, I think can justly be attributed to the almost universal custom of constructing buildings with wooden partitions and the use of so much pine lathing. If the outside of buildings are fire proof, the insides are sure to be regular tinder boxes, and so constructed that if a fire gets started, it burns away, beneath the floors, and behind the partitions, communicates from room to room, from story to story, until the whole interior is a mass of flames. This can all be obviated. Let your contractor and architect understand that your building must be fire proof, have the partitions invariably made of bricks; if you must have wooden floors, have them imbedded in mortar or cement, and have no open space between the ceiling and the floor; mortar and brick are cheaper than insurance policies. Have every room so constructed that a fire cannot communicate beneath the floors, or behind the partitions with adjoining rooms. Don't use a lath if it is possible to avoid it; ignore entirely wooden, asphaltum and composition roofs; if you must have a furnace in your cellar or basement, blazing at red heat day and night, at the discretion of an ignorant Irish maid servant, have it guarded and protected, together with the hot air pipes with brick and mortar, with as much care as you would a powder magazine; use no wood in the outside ornamentation of your buildings, either in the construction of roofs, cornices, window caps or balconies. When you and your neighbors observe these directions, imperfect as they are, in the construction of your buildings, you can rest quietly nights, without the fear haunting you that before morning your house will be your funeral pyre, and that perchance you will suffer the martyrdom of St. Lorenzo by being roasted. In addition to this feeling of security, you can snap your fingers at the insurance agents.

I have not as yet seen in all Spain a wooden roof, a wooden floor, or even a wooden building. Although wood as a building material is expensive, still wooden buildings and wooden materials for buildings would be far less expensive than brick, stone, iron or mortar.

In France, Italy and Germany, wooden floors are very common, but they are imbedded in cement, so that it is impossible for them to burn. Wooden roofs, wooden partitions and lathing are seldom if ever seen.

The old tile roofs, which we see all over Europe, are not ornamental, but they are fire proof, and will last for generations. Cannot we have tile roofs in America so constructed as to be fire, snow and water proof, and still ornamental. Tiles are not expensive. If we cannot make them, they can be imported at very low rates. In several of the Spanish cities, Barcelona, Valencia and Malaga, beautiful enamelled tiles for roofing, and also for floors, are made in great quantities for exportation, as well as for home use. Frost is said not to affect them, and if so, why not commence covering our roofs and floors with tiles in America, ere our cities and homes have all been destroyed?

☞ SUSAN B. ANTHONY, not satisfied with the manner in which Judge HUNT conducted her case when she was on trial for illegal voting, has appealed to Congress, asking a remission of the fine on the ground that the Judge allowed evidence to be taken for the consideration of a jury, and afterwards issued a peremptory order that a verdict should be entered upon his own decision. The Judiciary Committee of the House has agreed to recommend that Miss ANTHONY's petition be granted. The Chicago *Tribune*, in referring to this case, says:—"Judge HUNT's decision in the case has never given satisfaction to any of the parties immediately concerned, and perhaps there will be no public regret in case it should be modified by the remission of the fine."

☞ The Santa Fe, New Mexico, *Regimental Flag*, urges the annexation of Mexico to the United States as the only remedy for the evils which are cursing that country. It don't undertake to estimate the extent of the sacrifice which would be required on the part of the United States to civilize the Mexican.

PERMANENT PAUPERISM.

Among the many instructive subjects discussed at the Social Science Convention held in New York last week, that pertaining to the pauperism of that city is one which merits the profound consideration of the political economist as well as the humanitarian. Permanent, professional pauperism is greatly on the increase in all American cities, our own not excepted, and while we do not yet equal cities of Europe of corresponding size, we are fast approximating thereto, and if for the next three or four decades the increase of pauperism continues at the same ratio as during the past half century, we will not be far behind European cities, and will find ourselves heavily burdened with taxation for the support of an indolent, worthless element, who prefer beggary to work. The paper read by the Secretary of the Social Science Association on "Pauperism in the City of New York," condemned as highly pernicious to the general welfare of society, the present sentimental method of dealing with the question of pauperism, now so largely on the increase, by giving alms without exacting labor as an equivalent, and thereby nourishing and fostering the very spirit of idleness, beggary and vagrancy, one of the most dangerous evils with which society can be cursed. After a careful review of the lavish charity expended during the past winter in that city, the results manifest that more evil than good has been accomplished thereby, since from almost every direction beggars and vagrants flocked to New York, knowing that there support without work awaited them, and this destructive social element received large re-inforcements from indolent mechanics and farm and day laborers, so soon as there were assured that this was the fact. The consequence was, alms houses, lodging houses, soup kitchens, etc., were crowded with able-bodied applicants for relief, while the agricultural districts were drained of their laboring population, and it was literally impossible to procure laborers, either male or female, who would consent to leave the city where they were fed and lodged gratis to work in the country, or even in the suburbs. Mechanics refused to abate one shilling of their wages, while household help remained as high as during the war, an extensive laundry was forced to suspend, because those employed by it were tempted to avail themselves of the numerous inducements offered of gratuitous food and lodging, and others could not be obtained, they, like their colleagues, preferring to be the recipients of charity rather than to earn their living by labor.

Furthermore, it was argued, and conclusively shown, that the perpetuation of a system which thus fosters and nourishes professional beggary, in itself serves to create a large, permanent pauper element, care and provision for which has ever been one of the most vexatious social and political problems in Great Britain, Continental Europe, and, in fact, all older communities, and is destined to become the same in the United States. Statistics were presented showing that England and Wales, with a population of 22,000,000, have a permanent pauper element of 1,000,000, more or less, dependent upon public charity, that is, one person out of every 22. In the State of New York the average pauper population is 1 to every 100, while in the city it is doubled, that, is one pauper to every 50 self-supporting persons.

Farther West, professional pauperism decreases in the rural districts, although in the cities the increase nearly keeps pace with that of New York. Private charities, it is true, do not assume such gigantic proportions, but thousands upon thousands are annually expended by municipal corporations for the partial relief of professional beggars. In a rich, fertile country like ours, where labor is better remunerated than in any other part of the world, and where the population is as yet not dense, no excuse can be offered by the strong and able bodied for beggary. Temporarily, when a great financial crisis like the present sweeps over the country, paralizes commerce and the industrial avocations, those dependent upon their daily labor must suffer for want of employment, particularly in large cities, and relief to a certain extent must be afforded, but so far as possible every effort should be made to provide labor for all applicants for private or public charity, as the only preventive against the propagation of permanent pauperism. Every almshouse should be a workhouse, and municipal corporations should afford relief by providing employment for those asking for alms, since the only cure for professional beggary consists in prevention, by giving employment to those physically able to labor, and refusing charitable aid whenever those demanding it refuse to earn it by such work as is procurable. True charity consists in educating the public mind to ideas of self support and independence, and in discouraging, so far as possible, every degree of pauperism which results from indolence and improvidence.

☞ Prof. WINCHELL, formerly State Geologist of Michigan, has published an interesting paper in the, Detroit *Tribune*, upon the amount of water-power in that State. He illustrates this point by selecting three rivers—the Huron, the Grand, and the Black. From his table of elevations taken in Washtenaw county, he estimates that the aggregate water-power of the Huron in that county amounts to 5,567 horses, having a net value of over a quarter of a million of cotton spindles. His calculation with regard to the Grand River, from Jackson to Grand Rapids, give an aggregate of 82,858 net horse-powers for 24 hours in the day, while the Black River, in the immediate vicinity of South Haven, furnishes a constant power of 135 horses.

☞ It is now believed that Congress will adjourn at the time agreed upon. Business is rushed through at railroad speed, affording a fine opportunity for adroit managers to secure objectionable legislation.

THE DISTRICT INVESTIGATION.

On the 25th ult., the President removed ADOLPH CLUSS, the Chief Engineer of the Board of Public Works, of the District of Columbia, and one of its members, and appointed in his place RICHARD L. HOXIE, an army engineer, to re-measure the works in the execution of which charges of over-measurement, double prices and fraud and corruption generally, have been exposed by the expert testimony of Mr. JACOB BLICKENSDERFER, and confirmed by the examination of Mr. CLUSS. A careful *résumé* of all the evidence of the latter gentleman, deduced from impartial Washington correspondence and verbatim reports published in the leading metropolitan journals, demonstrates that it is reliable in all essential facts, although upon a very rigid cross-examination, Mr. CLUSS contradicted himself in minor points, and made the damaging admission that he had affixed his signature to important papers without having perused them or otherwise given them the careful revision which their importance merited. While he did not, either in his direct testimony or cross-examination, explicitly aver that designed fraud and corruption had been committed by any member of the Board, he brought to light numerous facts which suggested, rather than proved, dishonesty, particularly in his direct testimony, wherein he showed that an irregular and loose way of doing business had resulted in extensive losses to the Government by overmeasurements and excessive allowances.

For instance, he testified in the direct examination that the organization of the Board was such as would impede any engineer in the discharge of his duties; that the Vice President was in the habit of detailing an assistant engineer and giving him private instructions with reference to measurements, and that the measurements made by this assistant he (Mr. CLUSS) would not be responsible for, any more than the estimates on which was based a Government appropriation of $1,240,000, which was made up by the assistant engineer, and not seen by Mr. CLUSS until it appeared in print in Gov. SHEPHERD's answer. Furthermore, he stated that all the important contracts were awarded without consulting him as engineer, and without his knowledge as a member of the Board of Public Works. The contracts were made by the Vice President, Gov. SHEPHERD, and the minutes of the Board made up by him also, together with Mr. WILLARD and Mr. MAGRUDER, without a regular meeting of the Board, and spread upon the journal as the proceedings of such a meeting, which did not occur, but whose business had been arranged upon the street or elsewhere, between the above mentioned persons. Mr. CLUSS said that from October, 1872, to January, 1874, only *eight* regular meetings of the Board had occurred, although the minutes showed meetings not only *every week, but several times a week*, and those reported meetings had taken place as above stated. Neither had formal meetings of the Board been held for the purpose of considering these contracts. Whenever Gov. SHEPHERD, the Vice President, awarded a contract it was called a meeting of the Board, whether any one else was present or not. The bills against the Governmet which are considered so exorbitant were not made out by CLUSS, the Chief Engineer, but by FORSYTHE and OERTLEY, Gov. SHEPHERD's assistant engineers, who worked solely under his orders and direction; and those were calculated rather to conceal than reveal truth.

By his official journal, Mr. CLUSS showed that on the 1st of last September, ALBERT GLEASON, a contractor, applied to the Board for a measurement of the grading done on nineteen streets. Five days after the application Assistant Engineer OERTLEY entered on the journal the amount due on each piece of work, although in the meantime he had not used any instruments in making the measurements nor had the assistance of rod-men or any one else, and the total amount of the voucher was $148,000. When CLUSS asked OERTLEY how he had accomplished this impossible task in five days, the latter replied that he was not to blame, since he, OERTLEY, was strictly following Gov. SHEPHERD's orders. When afterwards Mr. CLUSS examined the work, he found all the estimates excessively great and some of them perfectly outrageous. In examining into the facts connected with this case, Mr. CLUSS found another voucher which had been concealed from him, for about $75,000. Other testimony was given fully corroborating that of Mr. BLICKENSDERFER, the details of which are too lengthy for our columns. The one item of the cost of the main sewers, which was estimated by Gov. SHEPHARD and OERTLEY at $4,500,000, Mr. CLUSS showed was worth only about $2,[illegible]00,000, leaving a clear profit to somebody of $2,000,000. This damaging testimony against the controlling ring naturally enough aroused those accused of frauds and corruption to act in their own defense, and extensive preparations were accordingly made to counteract the influence created by it. Gov. SHEPHARD employed Judge BLACK, Mr. MATTINGLEY and Mr. HARRINGTON as counsel, and the cross-examination of Mr. CLUSS was sharp and rigidly severe. At times a species of legal bullying was indulged in to entrap him into statements and assertions that he would not voluntarily make, which the Committee felt was right under the circumstances, since the testimony of Mr. CLUSS was of such a character that it deserved submission to the most severe tests. As will have been already inferred, Mr. CLUSS did not sustain the cross-examination as credibly as was hoped from his first direct testimony, although no contradictions took place in the main facts. The chief aim of the defense was to impeach his accuracy, and this they, in some measure, accomplished. Mr. CLUSS is, we believe, a German, at all events speaks English imperfectly, and is of a very nervous and excitable temperament. This the counsel for the defense took advantage of, and placed him in the unpleasant position of forcing him to acknowledge that, as a matter of form, he had affixed his signature to several of the papers which he had so severely denounced.

As a natural result, confidence in the exact accuracy of Mr. CLUSS' statements was somewhat shaken, although his testimony in the main facts must stand unimpeached, since no contradictory testimony was elicited which materially affects the spirit of his evidence. Impartial readers of the entire proceedings of this so called District Investigation, give it as their verdict that he had an honest purpose to tell the truth, and was mainly correct in his first statements, although in the cross examination he contradicted himself in the details, and the loose, irregular manner of doing business by the District Board of Public Works is highly censurable. Mr. HOXIE, the newly-appointed Chief Engineer, in the place of Mr. CLUSS, removed, will re-measure the improvements which have cost the taxpayers of the District such enormous sums, and it is to be hoped that the Committee of Investigation will get at the bottom of the alleged corruptions, even if it takes all summer, and next winter also, and that the guilty parties will not be shielded from deserved punishment.

☞ The London correspondent of the New York *World*, thus refers to the settlement of the question of title and precedence:

The *Court Journal* to-day announces the final settlement of the great precedence question—the title affair which as much as anything else brought the Emperor of all the Russias to England. Hereafter his daughter is to be styled "Her Imperial and Royal Highness," instead of the Duchess of Edinburgh, and "she is to take precedence immediately after the Prince of Wales." This concession would have been nothing for the Queen to have made voluntarily—in fact it is only what one would have expected her to make of her own free will, since it is only what is proper; but it must be mortifying both for her and for Princess Beatrice to be compelled thus to abandon their little game of snubbing the new member of the family, and to be constrained to give her what they have sought to deprive her of. At the next drawing-room we may be sure that Her Imperial and Royal Highness will be present, and that it will not be necessary for the *Times* to invent another canard concerning her to account for her absence.

☞ An organization has been formed in London, composed of members of various workingmen's associations, for the purpose of securing the opening of museums on Sunday. A large meeting of delegates was recently held, at which several members of Parliament were present, where numerous addresses were given, advocating the measure as highly beneficial to the working classes. In Dublin, where art museums and galleries have been open to the public on Sundays since 1867, excellent results have followed therefrom, since very many of the laboring population who neither visit public houses or houses of worship, have there spent their time. A petition was circulated asking Parliament to try the experiment, and if evil resulted therefrom, they could again close the museums as now.

☞ Although Madame PAULINE LUCCA has obtained a decree of divorce in the Courts of New York from the Baron VON BADEN, he yet considers himself her husband, and her a citizen of Prussia instead of the United States, and will not give up her property in Germany. In consequence of which she has brought a suit before Judge DONAHUE, of New York, and obtained an order causing her would-be husband to show why he should not be restrained from further litigation, and by what right he still claims her as wife.

☞ Woman is the disturbing element of the times. The mere mention of a proposition to authorize her to preach, created no little commotion in the Presbyterian General Assembly. This should not be surprising, since it is only a few years since men learned to concede the possibility of her possessing a soul. She must not expect to be credited with too much at once, and it may be some years before man in his wisdom will discover that she posses sense as well as a soul.

☞ Congress compels Secretary RICHARDSON to resign the Treasury portfolio on account of dishonesty or incompetency, and thereupon the President nominates him for Judge of the Court of Claims, a position where a corrupt man can have the widest possible range for the exercise of his villainy. We do not say that Mr. RICHARDSON is a corrupt man, but the country will not be pleased with this method of treating one who is at least not above suspicion.

☞ The health of the Pope has been improving within the past week and hopes of his speedy recovery are again entertained. His late serious illness was caused by taking a severe cold, and increased by the malarious atmospheric influences which are the bane of the Eternal City. The receptions at the Vatican have been discontinued and will not be resumed for some weeks, as the debility of His Holiness is such that absolute rest is imperatively necessary to his recovery.

☞ The second annual meeting of the American Silk Association was held in New York on the 14th inst., and the report of the preceding year was very encouraging to the enterprise, showing that the unfortunate financial crisis which has caused other trades to languish has not affected the manufacture of silk either in the States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts or Connecticut.

☞ The American Pilgrims to Rome have been feasted and toasted by their Catholic friends in Paris. Thus far their pilgrimage has been a pleasant summer tour, characterized by none of those sacrifices and hardships which distinguished similar expeditions in former times, and which now attend some religious people in journeying to revered spots in discharge of supposed religious duties.

☞ The vote in the Senate upon the question of extending the right of suffrage to women in Pembina Territory, indicates that both the Michigan Senators will support the proposition to authorize women to vote in Michigan. Our sister State has generally taken the lead in all important reforms, and we shall be surprised if she does not do so in this instance.

EARL RUSSELL'S DISSATISFACTION.

The temper of the irrascable, aged and superannuated British Statesman who, in past times, wielded such immense influence over the political destinies of his nation, has apparently not improved in retirement from onorous official position, nor has his undisguised enmity towards the Government of the United States undergone a change for the better with declining years. On the 7th inst. he emerged from his late obscurity, by making a motion in the House of Lords, tending towards the disinterment of the Treaty of Washington, made in 1846 between our Government and Great Britain, regarding the Oregon boundary, and gave notice that inquiries were to be set on foot relating to compensations for injuries received by the Canadians during the Fenian raids to which hitherto the Government of the United States had paid no attention, and also desired the Geneva Arbitration to be revoked. A report of his motion and the speech accompanying it, as published in the London *Times*, caused the unamiable ex-Premier to fly into a rage at alleged incorrectness, which he endeavors to set right by a note to the Thunderer, saying that what he did say, was the negotiations of the treaty of Washington had tarnished the national honor, lowered the national character, and sacrificed the national interests." In confirmation of this opinion he ordered a letter published in the *Times*, written to him by Baron HUBER, whose radical conservatism is such, that notwithstanding his gifts as a writer and orator, the Government of Austria, his native country, has felt itself obliged of late years to exclude him from any diplomatic or political position, and in his stead to place men more in harmony and in sympathy with modern ideas of progressiveness.

The paragraph of Baron HUBER's letter, to which Earl RUSSELL calls particular attention, reads as follows:

According to the sense of the great public, the Convention of Washington is, on the part of the English Government, an act of deference, the acknowledgment of the superiority of the forces of the United States. England has submitted, she has capitulated. Neither more nor less. If this erroneous interpretation spreads itself in the Union, and takes root in the convictions of the masses, the conciliatory dispositions which animated the British negotiators are evidently ill understood, and the Treaty, while removing existing difficulties, will have prepared men's minds for future complications.

That neither the intelligent masses of England nor her leading statesmen entertain the views of Lord RUSSELL is very evident, but with the prestige which high rank and position command wherever hereditary aristocracy exists, great deference is paid to his opinion, though it is not expected that hostile results will follow the ravings of a childish old man, embittered by disappointment, even though he has been premier of a nation whose boast it is that the sun sets not on its dominion, and who occupies the third position to royalty itself. It is but natural Earl RUSSELL would gladly revoke the Treaty of Washington, as well as the Geneva Arbitration if he could. The former was a very forcible condemnation of his own policy, and an admission that England owed the United States an apology, and might owe her some reparation for the actions of her Foreign Minister, Lord RUSSELL, and that the Geneva Arbitration did not endorse his course in the Alabama difficulties, but sentenced England to pay $15,000,000 to the United States, pleases him even less. If the British Government has been dishonored, all dishonor rests directly upon the head of Lord RUSSELL himself, and his nation is too honorable, upright and just to follow the Machiavelian doctrine which he has sought to engraft upon her State policy.

The British people are not ungrateful to their soldiers, statesmen and heroes, and therefore the opinions of Lord RUSSELL are received with that reverence which is compatible with gratitude, in remembrance for valuable past services.

But he has tarnished his fame by endangering the peace of his country to gratify an inherent hatred of republican institutions, and by seeking heretofore, as now, to plunge our government and his own into war, and risking a conflict which would endanger English commerce in all parts of the world, and which, during the rebellion, would have inaugurated a war between Freedom and Slavery, in which the former might have succumbed to the latter. His political influence is gone, since it is too well understood that he used his power to embroil England and the United States into war, and will so long as he lives lose no occasion to prevent amicable relations, but endeavor to sow the seeds of discord, dissension and strife. The heartfelt feeling of peace and good will which now exists between us, is so flagrant a condemnation of his own course, that he would gladly rupture it by reviving every bitter recollection of the past, and seeking to perpetuate that vindictive spirit so hostile and incompatible to advanced enlightenment. But his dissatisfaction can avail him naught; his power has passed away, and with it his capacity for doing evil.

☞ After very diligent search, no titled blood can be found in the veins of the SARTORI's family. It only shows a snobbish disposition on the part of those who seem to think that NELLIE's husband should be a man of at least titled nobility, whether the possessor of genuine nobility or not.

☞ It is not believed that the House will be able to reach and act upon the Civil Rights bill at the present session. The measure is unquestionably a bitter pill for the Southern people, but they will undoubtedly be compelled to swallow it at no distant day.

☞ The Indianapolis *Journal* is the only paper we have seen which commends the appointment of ex-Secretary RICHARDSON as Judge of the Court of Claims, and it bases its support on the ground that the position does not require a man of talent.

☞ There are five newspapers in New Mexico, having an aggregate circulation of 1,010. And yet that people, ignorant as they are, want equal strength with Ohio in the U. S. Senate.

☞ The new German Embassador to France is the Prince CLOVIS HOHENLOHE, a conservative Catholic gentleman of considerable influence, both with Ultramontanists and Progressionists. His credentials were presented to President MACMAHON last week, and addresses were made by the representatives of France and Germany, conveying very friendly assurances and the hope that the peace and friendship now existing between the two nations may continue.

☞ The man who has never failed in business cannot possibly know whether he is honest or not he cannot possibly know whether he has any "grit" in him or not, or is worth a button. It is the man who fails, and then rises, who is really great in his way. But then, we would not have him fail just to show his "grit," for that may be exhibited without the mortification and suffering attending a failure, if the exhibitor only understands his business.

☞ The New York *Tribune* is deeply concerned about the blast furnaces of this country. After stating that "out of 466 furnaces, it appears that 266 are out of blast," it adds "that fears are entertained that from lack of orders as many more will cease work in September." Not refering to the *Tribune's* mistake, let us ask it the cause of this business stagnation. Does it think currency contraction has anything to do with it?

☞ The Cincinnati *Enquirer* says the Eastern bondholders are spending money freely to control the Democratic Convention of this State in the interest of THURMAN, who voted against his own State on the currency question. It will not require very much of their money to do the business. Democrats, like cheap jewelry, can be had by the gross at low figures.

☞ The Indianapolis *Journal* thus refers to the third party movement in that State:

Judging from the tone of party papers throughout the State, both Republican and Democratic, the third party movement is not relatively as strong as it was a month ago. There will be independent tickets in a number of counties, and the convention on the 10th of June will probably nominate a State ticket, but both parties seem to be making their arrangements for a square fight, without regard to the farmers' movement.

☞ The educational advancement of women has received further recognition from a source where it was least to be expected. The Conservative University, of London, at its annual convocation on the 12th ult., resolved by a vote of 83 to 65, that "it is desirable that women should be permitted to take degrees in the University."

☞ Congress proposes to send out a Congressional committee of five to see whether Arkansas has a Republican form of government, or any other government. We suppose the Government will supply the committee with pistols and bowie-knives.

☞ An attempt was made to get up a mass meeting in the interest of Senator SCHURZ at Cape Girardeau, Missouri, a few days since, but it proved a most complete fizzle, only about sixty persons turning out, and a majority of those were there as lookers on.

☞ On Monday last, 4,062 foreigners arrived at Castle Garden, N. Y., a large per cent. of whom were Italians. There are in New York City thousands of Italians seeking employment, and at wages which are very discouraging to other laborers.

☞ How many monuments are erected to the dead—just after they die—and how few are to be seen. How prone we are to let the fires of affection smoulder and die out. SUMNER's monument is now at its greatest height—probably.

☞ All the Washington hucksters are vigorously remonstrating against the removal of army headquarters from Washington to St. Louis. The interests of the public service are nothing compared with the interests of the Capital hucksters.

☞ The new U. S. Senator from Connecticut is in favor of extending the right of suffrage to such women as pay taxes. It really don't look well for the people of this country to separate taxation and representation.

☞ The Washington Ring has a new dodge. They seek to excuse their stealings on the plea that Engineer CLUSS is insane. There seems to have been method in his insanity, to say the least.

☞ The title of Duke of Connaught has been conferred upon Prince ARTHUR, Queen VICTORIA's youngest son, and Ireland rejoices in the first royal title with which it has ever been associated.

☞ It is stated that there is at present the largest area of wheat growing in the United State, Spring and Winter, ever known. It is a good thing to have, and the farmers know it.

☞ It is suggested, that if Congress will not afford financial relief, they should at least restore the bankrupt act. Without more currency, such an act must become a necessity.

☞ Memphis is making an effort to keep off the yellow fever. The filthy shanties in "Sleepy Hollow" are being removed, and the city is generally undergoing a renovating process.

☞ Barnwell county, S. C., should live in history. She has sent her Commissioners to the penitentiary—one for nine, one for ten, and one for thirteen years—for stealing public money.

☞ It is claimed that the bill which passed the House on Friday for the reduction of the army, will save $6,000,000.

☞ Judge CAMPBELL is brought forward as Senator CHANDLER's competitor before the Michigan Legislature for the U. S. Senatorship.

☞ New York City appropriates $15,000 for the celebration of the Fourth of July.

To Our Correspondents.

Questions for this department of the BLADE should be written plainly, and on one side of the sheet only. They should be kept separate from communications regarding subscriptions, books, specimen copies, and other matters of a purely business character. The latter either should be written on a separate sheet, or with a blank line dividing them from the questions. The full name and address should accompany each letter.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—We call the attention of persons writing to this department of the BLADE, to the announcement that hereafter we shall exclude from these columns answers to any and all questions bearing *only* a fictitious signature. The reasons for such a course are too many to set forth here, but are all of weight and importance. This regulation will not apply to letters now on hand, nor to letters written and mailed prior to this date. We repeat that real names will be treated as confidential, and none published in these columns unless in cases of importance; nor will this regulation prevent correspondents from signing any initials or fictitious name they may choose, provided that in all cases the letter is accompanied by the real name of the writer. Questions asked anonymously after this date will not receive attention.

A READER, Normal, McLean Co., Ill., wishes to procure the address of Albert J. Hall, who owns an extensive iron mine in Missouri, and invented a grading machine for building railroads.

PHRENOLOGY, Oakwood, O.—If you address S. R. Wells, No. 389 Broadway, New York, he can supply you with the book you want, and also give you any information you may wish about Professor Fowler.

H. T. M., Terre Haute, Ind., would like to have the experience of some of the readers of the BLADE in preparing ground for blue grass. He also wishes to know when it can be sowed to best advantage.

S. K. T., Greentown, O.—The paper that will be best adapted to your wants is the *Harness and Carriage Journal*, an illustrated weekly paper published in New York City at $3.50 per annum.

MRS. T. J. S., Greeley, Col.—There would necessarily be some delay in ordering a magazine through another publishing house, as you do when you take advantage of club rates. The magazine has probably reached you before this; if not, address a note to *Wood's Household Magazine*, and they will gladly correct the delay.

WM. F., Lender, Ills.—A vacancy exists in the land office at Washington, owing to the resignation of the late incumbent, Hon. Willis Drummond. You may, however, transact any business through the chief clerk, who has charge of the office ad interim. Address Chief Clerk, Land Office, Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C.

S. H. HAWLEY, West Windsor, Richland Co., O., says: "There is a stalk cutter, or cutting box, made somewhere in Ohio, that splits the stalk before cutting it. I would like to have the address of the manufacturer, or the inventor."

MERCHANT, South Bend Ind.—The mercantile agency of Dunn, Barlow & Co., of New York, records the following failures in the United States during the past four years.—1870, failures 3,551; liabilities $88,242,000. 1871 failures 2,915; liabilities $82,252,000. 1872, failures 4,069; liabilities $121,056,000. 1873, failures 5,183; liabilities $228,490,000.

TYRO, Bufort, S. C.—The list of Governors in the United States Senate now includes Messrs Clayton, of Arkansas; Buckingham, of Connecticut; Oglesby, of Illinois; Morton, of Indiana; Harvey, of Kansas; Stevenson, of Kentucky; Hamlin and Morrill, of Maine; Boutwell, of Massachusetts; Ramsey, of Minnesota; Alcorn, of Mississippi; Fenton, of New York; Anthony and Sprague, of Rhode Island; Brownlow, of Tennessee, and Boreman, of West Virginia. Governor Washburne makes the seventeenth.

JOHN F. C., Edina, Mo.—We regard the institution you name as a reliable one, but do not know how far it is prepared to sustain its promise to supply situations to graduates.—The Order of Patrons of Husbandry was originated by O. H. Kelley and others at Washington, D. C., 1867–68. The first dispensation was issued to a grange in Harrisburg, Pa., in the latter year. We believe Lorenzo Dow was an itinerant Methodist preacher. The expression "most high" seems to us to be perfectly admissible.

THOS. F. BUCKINGHAM, Jonesboro, Tenn., writes. "Can any reader of the BLADE give me the address of Capt. Walters, Co. K, 65th Ind. Regt. Vol.; also, the whereabouts of Col. Jno. K. Hammons, of the same Regiment. I am a Tennessean, but enlisted in an Indiana Regiment, (the 65th) and have made an application for pension, and am required to furnish a certificate of some of my officers before I can get it."

F. W., Bush River, Wis.—The rank of Gen. McClellan was that of Major General at the time of his commanding the army of the Potomac. The rank of the highest military officer in the country is that of General of the armies of the United States, which position is now held by Gen. Sherman.—The rank of Sheridan is that of Lieutenant General.—The rank of a graduate at West Point is a Lieutenant.

R. T. S., South Edge, O.—You can get a copy of Mr. Locke's book, published in 1865, by addressing R. W. Carroll & Co., Cincinnati, O.

WM. R., Greenville, Mich.—We have no such book as the one you mention, and we cannot now tell you where you could obtain it.

E. H. M., Union City, Pa.—The BLADE, about a year ago, had a very full and interesting article on the Mt. Cenis tunnel, but we cannot now recall the exact date. If we can find it, will send you a copy. We have never met with any work treating on the subject.

COUNTRY, Lockport, Ill.—You absent mindedness comes either from mental inactivity, or from the mind's clinging to some former transaction, or brooding over some care. Try conversation, at the table, and any other similar means to keep the mind active and alert.

JOHN T., Liberty, Tenn.—There are one or two Granges in Lucas county, O., and they are composed, so far as we know, of loyal men.

N. B. M., Paris, Iowa.—The ship *Great Eastern* did, we believe, carry all the Atlantic cable at the time it was successfully laid in 1867, though she had one or two convoys. This statement, however, is made from memory only.—Moore's *Masonic Review*, published at Cincinnati, O., at $4.50 per annum is a good Masonic publication.

L. J. E.—We should not advise you to spend much time or money in learning to make wax flowers, with the expectation of finding the sale at all remunerative. There are other things that will pay you much better.—For freckles, try a wash composed of lemon (citric acid, 3 drachms; hot water, 1 oz., adding one oz. of red rose leaves, which should be allowed to steep for an hour; afterward strain and decant.

EDWARD M. LOCKE, Haddam, Washington Co., Kan., writes:—"I wish to obtain the P. O. address of Dr. Robert F. Stratton. He is somewhere in the State of Michigan. His old residence was Maquon, Knox Co., Illinois and he removed since the war to Michigan. He was surgeon of the 11th Reg't of Ills. Cavalry."

A. M. R., Canonville, Oregon.—We have no means at hand of estimating the government expenses for 1873.—Pulled wool is simply the wool taken from the skin of a dead sheep; that is to say, wool that is pulled out by the roots instead of being cut.—We cannot tell you whether Sherman is a Mason.

A INSURANCE, Danville, Pa.—The most appropriate ring for an engagement ring is a plain gold one, which should be quite heavy. It would be in good taste to engrave both names inside. It is usually the custom to provide a different ring for a wedding ring, but this is not indispensable. The exchange of rings between engaged persons is not uncommon, and such a proceeding would be quite admissible if the lady should propose it.

A. CORYELL, Tuesdale, Champaign Co., Ills. would like to know where he can procure China tree corn.

E. F. RANDALL, Ingalls, Lincoln Co., Kansas. The amended pension bill has not yet become a law.—Mr. R. wishes to obtain the address of any of the commissioned or non-commissioned officers of Co. K., 5th Michigan cavalry; also, the address of Col. S. H. Hastings, same regiment.

JOHN P., Elkport, Iowa.—As we have stated recently in these columns, the doctrine of the English government is that no man can renounce his allegiance. In the case you mention, Great Britain would claim that the soldier was liable to all the pains and penalties of his act of desertion, notwithstanding any allegiance that he might claim he had transferred to the United States. We do not know of any periodical devoted to Vicksburg. Your penmanship is only moderately fair.

A. B. HUSTON, Murdock, Douglas Co., Ill.—Desires information of his two sisters, Pinkey and Sarah. Their father, Thomas W. Huston, left them in the care of their uncle, in the State of Delaware, in 1837, and took his son, A. B. Huston, and went to Ohio. Correspondence was kept up for a number of years, when one the sisters with her uncle, went to Indiana.—Neither of them has been heard of since. Any information of their whereabouts addressed as above, or to the editor of the BLADE will be gladly received.

MRS. H. R., Burlingame, Kan.—Your inquiry gives us no clue at all as to the nature of the business carried on by the firm you ask about. What kind of pictures do they sell, and where and when did you see the advertisement?

W. F. M., Republican City, Kan.—The Presidential election in 1840 was held on different days in different States.

C. S., Swedes' Forest, Minn.—Did we tell you that the address of the patentee of the ditching machine, about which you inquired, was Reuben Starbuck, Wilmington, Ohio?

JOHN BROWN, Spirit Lake, Iowa.—wishes any survivor of "B" Co., 5th Reg't., U. S. Regulars to communicate with him, and confer a great favor on a needy comrade.

J. W. C., Northwood, Iowa.—We have not the slightest confidence in the firm or the publication inquired about. Do not send them any money.

P. C. H., Toledo, Ohio.—We can hardly undertake the responsibility of advising you what course to pursue under the circumstances you name. The times are dull at present, and the opportunities for getting employment are nowhere very promising. Your best plan would be to take hold of any honest, honorable work that presents itself, and if you have merit, something better will be sure to come in good time. You must be content to begin on your value as an average man, and then you may develop your claims on your individual merits. Your writing is very good indeed.

FRANKLIN, Avalon, Mo.—If a lady chosen to preside over a literary society were single, we should prefer to address her as Miss President; although we confess the phrase has an exceedingly awkward sound. If married, say Mrs. President.

Y. H. W., Montpelier, Ind.—The article sent us entitled "The Two Sides," is hardly available for our columns.

D. W. C., What Cheer, Pa.—The *Coast Review*, published monthly at San Francisco, Cal., at $2.50 per year, and *Mining and Scientific Press*, published weekly, at $4.00, same place, are both good authority on mining matters in the West.—Don't undertake to go to a gold mine to make money; such an operation has too much of the lottery about it.

E. S. K., Oneida, N. Y.—Your sentence in Latin, *Cyrus omnium in exercitu suo militum nomine tenebat*, means simply that Cyrus was accustomed to hold (that is, hold in mind or remember) every soldier in his army by name.

JOHN A. C., Wadsworth, O.—We stated some weeks ago that we had no confidence whatever in the *Young Folks' Gem*, published at Wadsworth, this State, and that from all we could learn from disinterested sources, it was calculated as an enterprise to trap the unwary. It will take something more than a poorly printed circular to change that belief.

GEO. M., Edenburg, Pa.—It is estimated that the loss of life by the Franco-Prussian war was over six hundred thousand men.—In the Union army, during the late war, 56,000 men were killed in battle, 35,000 more died in hospitals from wounds, while 184,000 perished from the effects of disease. The loss of life through diseases and infirmities contracted during the war is computed at not less than 20,0000, a total of 295,000 men. The loss on the rebel side was probably fully equal to this in killed and wounded, and in the number dying in hospital through disease something greater than the loss in the Union army, (owing to the lack of proper hospital and medical facilities) thus giving a grand total of not less than 595,000. Though these figures are only approximate, it will be seen that the loss in the Franco-Prussian war was much heavier, in proportion to the time, than our own.

GEO. T. Prairie du Lac.—*Mardi Gras* (French) means literally "Fat Tuesday," and is the term generally applied to Shrove Tuesday, which was the day immediately preceding Ash Wednesday, or the first day of Lent. On Shrove Tuesday or Shrove Tide, (from the Saxon 'scrifan' to confess) it was the custom of the people to confess their sins as a preparation for Lent, and after such confession, it was customary to spend the day in various amusements, provided all kinds of flesh were abstained from.—We usually speak of a person engaged in the collection of coins, medals, etc., as a Numismatist, and the science of coins, medals, etc., as numismatics.—It seems to be conclusively settled by papers found among the effects of Livingstone, that Stanley actually succeeded in finding him.—We fear we could hardly make a "Department of Bible Theology" a profitable addition to our columns, since there are so many different views entertained as to what is correct.—The same correspondent says: "I would like to make a partial correction of your explanation of '*Anathema Maranatha*.' It is originally from the Syriac, the words signifying: 'Accursed, the Lord cometh.' It was equivalent to saying, 'He is accursed, the Lord cometh to put the sentence into execution.'"

Nellie Grant's Husband not a Rich Man.

[From the Chicago Post and Mail.]

The enterprising young Briton who has captured our President's daughter is not a man of wealth. On the contrary, he is barely well-to-do. In this matter I speak by the card, my information coming direct from Mrs. Grant. His father, Edward Sartoris, has a small estate in Southampton, and is somewhat interested in a Sheffield manufactory. Algernon originally came to this country with an idea of serving the Sheffield house as a traveling salesman. He had comparatively little education and no profession. It has been reported that he was a civil engineer, but this is untrue. If he ever studied engineering at all, it was only for a short time, and entirely too little to acquire a knowledge of the science.

The death of his elder brother made him heir to his father's estate, but as Sartoris, sr., still lives, it can do him no good for the present. All the income he has is such as his father allows him, and may be cut off at any moment. He is also sadly deficient in morals, his chief pleasure being apparently the society of convivial fellows over a glass of good wine. Unless he mends, it will be a sorry alliance for Miss Nellie.

The house in England, also, which has been the subject of so many glowing descriptions, is nothing but a neat little cottage on the elder Sartoris's grounds. It is by no means an elegant building, and can only be maintained as Sartoris, sr., permits. Nevertheless, I am told by people who know the family, that Algernon Charles Frederick's mother is a splendid woman, and that she will make it very pleasant for Nellie.

Correspondence.

WASHINGTON LETTERS.

WASHINGTON, May 30, 1874.

This 30th day of May is the solemn festival of the Nation, in remembrance of the noble Army of the dead who gave their lives to make secure the liberties of the people. Washington, is all astir and there will be a vast congregation at Arlington to witness the ceremonials there, and to listen to the eloquent words that will be spoken and sung. The President and his official family will be conspicuous attendants, and all the great names most familiar to the public ear will be recorded as doing honor to the occasion. But the most that sleep there in silence will make no response—"no sound shall awake them to glory again." Gen. Hawley, of Conn., delivers the oration.

Congress is very diligent in prosecuting the public business, and has made good progress since my last letter. The currency bill has been reached in the House, which voted to disagree to everything and throw the whole matter into the hands of a committee of conference. It will be remembered that the House had a currency bill which it passed before the passage of the bill which was vetoed. After the veto, the Finance Committee of the Senate reported this bill, or rather a substitute for it, which, after amendment, was adopted. The House Committee on Banking amended this substitute, and reported it to the House with the amendments. The first question before the House was the amendments recommended by the committee, which were rejected, 111 to 118. The next question was on the amendment of the Senate, which was also rejected, 70 to 146.—Mr. Maynard, who had charge of the bill, then moved for a Committee of Conference and it was ordered, 133 to 82. Mr. Maynard, of Tennessee, Mr. Farwell, of Illinois, and Mr. Clymer, of Pa., are the members of the committee on the part of the House. Yesterday, the Senate granted the request for a committee of conference, and appointed Messrs Morton, Sherman and Merrimon.

The moiety bill was passed by the House without a single negative. It was a hook on which were hung a great variety of campaign speeches, some of which were disgracefully extravagant—that of Mr. Beck, of Kentucky, may be cited as an example. It has since been passed by the Senate. The moiety law, which thus goes down without a single friend to defend it, was passed under the cloak of a conference committee, which is now the favorite mode of settling differences between the two Houses, and is a very successful instrument for achieving covert legislation. The salary grab was one of its adroit accomplishments.

Among the bills passed by the House is one which provides that no person shall hereafter be allowed to act as a juror in the United States Courts who cannot read and write the English language. That is very well as far as it goes; but the country needs a little more "of the same sort." If an ignorant man is not to be trusted as a juror why should he be elected to office? Why should he be allowed to vote? He is no safer in directing the affairs of a State than he is in deciding questions of property that come before a jury.

Another very important matter settled by the House is the order for an investigation into the shameful outrages of the two B's of Arkansas. The resolution adopted by the House is as follows:

Resolved, That a select committee of five members be appointed by the Speaker, who shall inquire into the disturbed condition of governmental affairs in the State of Arkansas, all facts relating thereto and the causes thereof, and whether said State has now a government Republican in form with officers duly elected, and which, as now organized ought to be recognized by the Government of the United States; and, for this purpose, said committee may, if necessary, send for persons or papers and may proceed to said State, and have leave to report at any time, by bill or otherwise.

This resolution was passed—133 to 84—and was the means of Baxter's calling a sudden halt in his high-handed career.

Among the notable things that have taken place in the Senate is the vote on woman suffrage. It occurred on the bill for organizing the territory of Pembina, which failed. But before the final vote was taken, Mr. Sargent, of California, moved to amend the bill so that in voting and holding office there should be no distinction in regard to *sex*. Mr. Sargent, Mr. Stewart, Mr. Morton, Mr. Flanagan and Mr. Carpenter made speeches in favor of the amendment and the vote was 19 in its favor and 27 against. The 19 Senators were as follows: Anthony, Carpenter, Chandler, Conover, Ferry, of Mich., Flanagan, Gilbert, Harvey, Mitchell, Morton, Patterson, Pratt, Sargent, Sprague, Stewart, Tipton, Washburn, West and Windom.

The District investigation has closed, and the Committee are digesting their report. The examination has lasted three months and has developed a good deal of food for newspaper correspondence and editorials, but has entirely failed to show corruption on the part of the Board or any member. They may be censured for looseness, favoritism and bad management, but the things that were charged and that were expected to be proved, viz: That Gov. Shepherd and his associates had managed their great trust with a view to enriching themselves, and had divided with contractors and committed frauds, with that intent, were not only not proved but were abundantly disproved.

Mr. Poland's proposed action in relation to delegate Cannon, the Mormon bigamist, which was to have come up yesterday, went over to next week.

The House has passed the bill for the reduction of the army. The reduction is about $5,000.

Senator Morton has submitted his report for a change in the Constitution by which the President shall be elected by a direct vote of the people. It is on the basis of his speech on that subject; but there is nothing to indicate the chance of its success.

We have summer at last and vegetation is in its glory. Washington was never so beautiful as now. BUCKEYE.

Arkansas Troubles.

The St. Louis Democrat's Little Rock special says Sheriff Vaughn, County Treasurer Kusvon, Supervisor Murphy, and several other leading Republicans of Jefferson county, were arrested a week ago for treason and thrown into jail.—Only two of these gentlemen were in the Brooks service, or had anything to do with the late troubles. John Williams, attorney for these parties, was also arrested and confined to jail. Trial was demanded Saturday, but both trial and bond refused, and all the parties are still in jail. This is done for the purpose of forcing the Sheriff, Treasurer and other officers of the county to resign and break up the Republican party in that county, where it has 2,500 majority. If the Republicans attempt to organize for the political campaign, or put a ticket in the field, a similar course may be expected in each Republican county in the State. The Gazette, Baxter's organ, says Gov. Baxter will not approve the Amnesty act. Arms are being sent to Counties in the State where the Republicans have a majority, to arm the militia, with the design to intimidate and overawe the colored voters, and prevent the election of Republican delegates to the Constitutional Convention.

☞ St. Louis should brush up a little, if she is to have the army headquarters. A good stock of pork and beans should be provided.

Miscellaneous.

THE POPE AND THE PILGRIMS.

A Reply to the French Pilgrims—the Dangers of the Hour—the Penalties of Unbelief.

From the New York Tablet.

On May 5th, the French pilgrims now in Rome delivered an address to the Holy Father which was read in their name and in their presence by the Viscount Damas, President of the General Council of Pilgrimages. Many of the chief notabilities in the religious, political, and social world, who were in Rome at the time were present. The burden of the address of the pilgrims was a prayer for peace, a peace that the whole world cried out for, and that could only come by a return to the paths of religion, whose center was Rome. His Holiness immediately made the following impressive response, which deeply affected all present:

No sweeter word could strike upon my ear and heart than that which you have just pronounced—Peace. All together, you and I, and I with you, desire peace, but in order to obtain this blessing that comes directly from God, it is necessary to employ the means that give peace. In every age, at the approach of war or internal dissension, the powers have sought alliances; and even in our days, in the midst of the universal disorder of society, the powers, in the secret of their cabinets, seek alliances. The conquerors, whether just or unjust, seek them in order to preserve that which they have won or usurped; while those who have lost all or a portion of their territory, seek them also, that they may regain their autonomy as the word goes to-day—a word originally Greek, which has been usurped also, like a hundred others. Pardonable theft. Would to God that with Greek words so many men had not adopted at the same time "Grecian faith!" In fine, we also ought to seek alliances that may sustain us in the midst of a multitude of disturbances. But where shall we find them? Among the powers? These are avowed enemies, those doubtful friends, and others well-meaning enough, but powerless. Let us then leave the secret cabinets to do that which they believe their best. Let us leave the dead to bury their dead, and the world to deliver itself up as prey to the disputes of the worldly. Let us seek stronger alliances than these; let us seek them at the feet of him who has yoked to his triumphal car the world, hell and death. It is that great conqueror, the emperor of emperors, the king of kings, who has cried out, and who does so still at this hour: "*Confidite: Ego vici mundum*: Have confidence in me, I have overcome the world." I have overcome it by my faith; I have overcome it by my apostles; I have overcome it to-day, and I will overcome it without ceasing, both by the ministers of God and by millions and millions of men faithful to their sacred duties. Fear not. *Ego vici mundum.* Many impious men, many an unjust conqueror, many an unbeliever, many an apostate, have repeated at the hour of their death the saying of that emperor—*Vicisti*: "Thou hast conquered." And all the lost souls repeat it, and will continue to repeat to the end of ages. Yes; previous to yielding up their life they will cry out in humiliation: "*Vicisti*—thou has conquered." Unhappy are those who blaspheme what they know not, and who boast of their unbelief. This unbelief cannot prevent Christ from reigning, from judging, from condemning to pains eternal those who perish in their unbelief. As for us, we should approach full of confidence to the throne of this all-powerful sovereign, the severe judge of the impious, but the loving father of him who fears Him and invokes his aid. Let us make our alliance with Him, and we shall be sure to fight and overcome our enemies. But if on the one hand this great ally vouchsafes to us His powerful protection, He demands in return that we fulfil the conditions which He imposes. He requires that we be mindful of Him, that we walk in His presence, that we speak of Him. Suffer, then, the vicar of the bishop of your souls to address himself to you all, my dear French children, and to say to you, *Ave*: I salute you. I salute you, and by this salutation I would confirm you in your good-will, I salute you, and I would have this salutation communicate itself to all charitable souls, to the end that all together you might pray that your piety may diffuse itself abroad, and lead the most rebellious to imitate your example. I salute you, and in saluting I bless you. I bless you—yourselves, your families, your friends, your fellow pilgrims. I bless those who shape the destinies of your illustrious nation, and may my benediction call down upon them the spirit of strength, that they may repress the license of the press and enable Christian instruction to spread itself still more throughout the extent of France. I bless them, that united and as one with the Holy See they may combine to protect the interests of this same See, which are no other than the interests of our most holy religion. May God bless you through the years you have to live; may he bless you at the hour of death; may he come to your aid in that last hour and receive your souls, and make them enter triumphantly with him into heaven, there to enjoy him through eternal ages.

Benedictio Dei, &c.

First Wedding in the White House.

The first wedding at the White House was in the year 1820, when Miss Maria Monroe, youngest daughter of President Monroe, was married to her cousin, Samuel L. Gouverneur, of New York, Private Secretary of the President. Mr. Monroe had married, soon after the Revolution, Miss Elizabeth Kortright, of the city of New York, a very beautiful woman.—Her sister, also a belle, married Nicholas Gouverneur, an eminent merchant of that city, of Huguenot descent. At the time of his marriage with Miss Monroe, Mr. Samuel L. Gouverneur was twenty years of age, very handsome and very opulent. Miss Monroe was seventeen, and had been educated in Paris, and was endowed with the hereditary grace and beauty of the Kortrights. Her elder sister, Eliza, was educated at Mme. Campan's famous school in Paris, where she was the associate and friend of the beautiful Hortense Beauharnais, subsequently Queen of Holland and mother of Napoleon the Third. Eliza Monroe married the Hon. George Hay, of Virginia, and their daughter Hortensia, named for the Queen of Holland, a beautiful girl, married Lloyd Nicholas Rogers, of Baltimore, the inheritor of that superb estate, "Druid Hill," now so widely known as Druid Hill Park.

The marriage of Miss Monroe and Mr. Gouverneur was private. The members of the Cabinet were not invited. Only the relatives and personal friends of the two families were present. They were married in the oval reception room, and, as we are informed by Mrs. Gouverneur, of Washington, stood upon the figure of the American eagle worked in the French carpet that covered the floor of the apartment. The east room, in those days, was used as a play room for the children. Mr. Corcoran, the Washington banker, remembers it in Madison's time, as roughly plastered, with the cross marks of the trowel everywhere visible on the walls, and furnished with a few old chairs with dilapidated seats. It remained in this shabby condition under Mr. Monroe and Mr. Adams, and was first completed and furnished during General Jackson's first term, about 45 years ago.

The cost of lighting the reception rooms at the White House with wax candles in Mr. Monroe's time was $100 a night. Twelve wood fires were required in winter to warm the apartments occupied by the family.

The marriage ceremony of Miss Monroe and Mr. Gouverneur was performed by Rev. Dr. Hawley, of St. John's Church. He was of the old school, and wore knee-breeches and shoe-buckles. In the war of 1812 he commanded a company of divinity students in New York, enlisted for the protection of the city. Being ordered to the frontier, he refused to go, and resigned his commission. Some people in derision styled him "Captain Hawley." Decatur would not attend his church because "he refused to obey orders."

Nellie Grant's Chances for Happiness.

Watterson compensates for his Cæsarism "between the cherry and champagne," by a very graceful and gracious article on the marriage of the President's daughter. He has fears between the morning julep and the evening tea that Nellie may not be happy in England. He has been there, and knows a good deal about happiness, and that which he says is worth looking at over the coffee and toast. Here it is:

"But it must be confessed that the prospect before the little girl, if not hedged in by domestic tenderness and love, and cheered by those fireside endearments which are able to defy the world, the flesh and the devil, hardly justifies the imposing bridal ceremonies; the gorgeous and semi-official presents; the special train and special steamer, the guns and the flags, the music and the huzzas. We are just now getting a glimpse of the disappointment experienced by the only daughter of the Russian Czar in a trival matter of conventional etiquette, yet enough to embitter a honeymoon. The child of Alexander, Princess though she be, and reared as a Princess, can not be prouder in her heart than the young lady who has gone out from us after a girlhood made resplendent and ambitious by the successes of an illustrious father. But, when she reaches her destination, she will find herself a stranger in a strange land, the wife of an obscure and, according to English standard, not a wealthy commoner, owing to whatever social consideration, accorded her by her peers to the doubtful tenure of American political life. The English aristocracy are selfish, cold and formal. They have no natural love, and a good deal of acquired dislike of us Yankees. Their ways are not our ways. Their thoughts are hostile to us, and their talk—whose cadence hath no music in it—only serves to remind us of our dissimilitude and differences, rendering each party to every controversy that arises the better able to make himself disagreeable. The American girl who marries an Englishman and goes to England with him, takes big chances at best; the ambitious American girl who does so takes none whatever; she goes on a certainty, for, in the nature of things, she can not hope to escape a mortifying obscuration in society attended by innumerable petty distresses which no English woman or man is even capable of appreciating. So it is that we feel for Nellie Grant, and, bidding the winds be still, and the seas be smooth as she is borne away to her new home in a foreign land, we utter the hope that God has given her young and pure love its true reward, a good and noble husband, one who, in his care of her, will emulate the grace as well as the prowess of the gentler and more heroic type of English manhood."

A Mohammedan Legend.

According to the orthodox creed of Islam, women will be saved with men, all be made young again—all except one woman. Joseph, when viceroy of Egypt, was riding one day, when an old woman seized his reins and demanded alms. He turned to look at her, and was so shocked at her appearance that he involuntarily exclaimed, "How terribly homely you are!"

"Then," said the old woman, "why don't you pray to God, who answers all your prayers, and ask him to make me beautiful?"

Whereupon Joseph lifted up his hands and prayed for her, and instantly beheld her standing by him young and lovely—so lovely that he loved her and made her his wife. She lived long after him, and died very aged, and went to heaven, and is an old woman there now, and the only old woman there; for God makes all good women young again once, and she can never be made young again.

Under the Shadow of the Pyramids.

[Bayard Taylor's Letter to N. Y. Tribune.]

Nothing could be lovelier than the intensely green wheat lands, stretching away to the Libyan Desert, bounded on the south with thick fringes of palm. The wind blowing over them came to us sweet with the odor of white clover blossoms; larks sang in the air, snowy ibises stood pensively on the edges of the sparkling pools, and here and there a boy sang some shrill, monotonous Arab song. In the east the citadel-mosque stretched its two minarets like taper fingers averting the evil eye; and in front of us the Pyramids seemed to mock all the later power of the world. Not forty, but sixty centuries look down upon us from these changeless peaks. They ante-date all other human record except those of the dynasty immediately preceding that which built them. Hebrew, Sanskrit, and Chinese history seem half modern when one stands at the foot of piles which were almost as old as the Coliseum is now when Abraham was born.

Farmer's Daughter Married to an English Lord.

[London Home Journal.]

Lord Randolph H. S. Churchill, second son of the Duke of Marlborough, was married in Paris on Wednesday, April 8, to Miss Jennie Jerome, daughter of Leonard Jerome, of New York. The ceremony was performed at the British Embassy, and afterward at the American Legation, by the Rev. Dr. Forbes. There was a large assemblage of the members and friends of the Marlborough family, as well as those of the family of the bride. The wedding breakfast was given at Mr. Jerome's hotel, in the Avenue du Roi de Romie, and as soon as it was over the new married couple entered a berline, drawn by four fine horses, decorated with ribbons, and left Paris for Petit Val, the residence of Mr. Moulton, where they are passing the honey moon. Among the presents received by the bride were a magnificent India shawl by Queen Victoria, and a locket from the Prince of Wales. It is said that Mr. Jerome gives his daughter a fortune, £40,000 sterling.

Nellie Did Not Make Any Fuss About Going Away.

[Letter about Nellie's Wedding.]

She did not exhibit the least emotion or excitement. She seemed to feel as little vanity or elation in her bridal dress as she did in one of ordinary wear. She left the guests and put on her traveling dress, chatting as with her bridesmaids as freely as if she had not just uttered vows that changed her from an American citizen to a British subject. Not a tear glistened in her eye as she left the threshold and stepped into the carriage which bore her away, for who can say how long, or through what vicissitudes she may pass before she again, if ever, returns to those who have done so much for her happiness. Smilingly she bowed to friends upon reaching the depot, and from accounts given by the New York papers, she was as light hearted and happy when the final adieus were spoken as she was wont to be on ordinary occasions.

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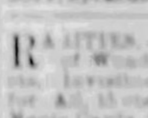

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WOOL.

At this season of the year there is a general inquiry about wool—the supply, demand, and probable prices. To answer such inquiries, we will state that reports from the heaviest wool markets indicate prices little different from those which prevailed last year. In Boston last year, the market opened in July with prices at 50@52c. Before August there was a decline of 2c, but in September, when the panic made its appearance, an advance had taken place and quotations marked wool at 52@54c, being 2c per pound above the opening price in July. But for the panic, owing to the limited foreign supply, there is little doubt but domestic wools would have reached a still higher figure. The panic knocked Michigan X fleeces down to 41c, and Ohio and Pennsylvania X and XX tumbled to 45c, a decline of about ten cents per pound on the prices existing when the monetary storm burst upon the country. Later in the season, business improved and prices reached 52@55c. For many years the market has not been so bare of fleeces as at present. With business in a prosperous condition, this state of affairs could not fail to very materially enhance the price of this season's clip; but with an insufficient amount of currency and consequent suspension of business, prices will scarcely reach a point above those of last year. With a well supplied market, wool could not command paying figures. There is danger even now of a depressed market, owing to the fact that business generally is dull and the demand for woolen fabrics is exceedingly light. Manufacturers will be very cautious, and speculation must remain paralyzed.

GOOD AND CHEAP READING.

The July number of LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY (shortly to be issued) opens the second part of the current volume, and affords an excellent time to make subscriptions. We are fully aware that good reading is not always cheap, and that cheap reading is not always good, but LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY combines both these qualities in admirable proportions. Ten cents will secure a specimen copy, or $1.00 the magazine for a year. Address LOCKE & JONES, Toledo, Ohio.

☞ The women are fighting their battle in Michigan courageously. The Suffrage Association of this city have decided to employ one lecturer to labor in that State a month. MRS. STANTON will speak at Monroe next Monday evening, and the fires of the campaign are beginning to burn all over the State. As indicative of the popularity of this movement in our sister State, we copy the following from the Monroe *Commercial* of the 4th inst:

> The woman suffrage movement in this State is growing in volume and popularity, day by day. Already 86 newspapers have declared in its favor, while a very few only have announced themselves as opposed to it. We have had in contemplation, for some time past, the preparation of an article announcing our determination to support the measure, and giving some reasons therefor, but from various causes have delayed doing so, and now only announce our position favoring female suffrage, purposing more extended remarks on the subject in a future issue.

☞ THE WEEKLY BLADE contains brief and pertinent articles upon all topics of public interest at home or abroad. It combines many newspapers into one, and is furnished for less money than any journal of its class in the country. Specimen copies free to any address on application to LOCKE & JONES, publishers.

☞ The National Republican Executive Committee will meet in Washington this week. A careful survey of the political field will doubtless reveal work necessary to be done. There are many "*Sawyers*" to be removed from the channel if they would not strand the ship.

THE WEEK.

As intimated last week, the nomination of Gen. BENJAMIN H. BRISTOW as Secretary of the Treasury met with no opposition in the Senate, and on the 2d inst., on the unanimous report of the Finance Committee, the nomination was confirmed. The name of ex Secretary RICHARDSON, to be Judge of the Court of Claims, did not meet with such favorable reception, and the nomination was confirmed only by the tolerance of several Senators who refused to cast their votes, which, if recorded, would probably have resulted in RICHARDSON'S defeat. There is a wide-spread feeling throughout the country that RICHARDSON should not have been placed in a responsible position of this character without having first cleared himself from the damaging imputations arising out of the SANBORN affair. The Board of Indian Commissioners, or the remaining members thereof, have addressed a letter to the President tendering their resignations. The cause of this step is found in the new Indian Appropriation bill, which makes it the duty of the Commissioners to examine at Washington all vouchers and accounts presented. The House Committee on Foreign Affairs, have reported a bill abrogating the present treaty between the United States and Belgium, on account of a provision exempting the vessels of the latter country from tonnage dues in United States ports.—The United States war ship *Swatara* has set sail for Hobarttown, where the scientific corps sent out by the Government, will complete their preparations for observing the transit of Venus, in December next. The instruments and apparatus are of the most accurate and complete, and cost about $50,000.—The sixth annual Convention in opposition to all secret societies, was held at Syracuse, N. Y., June 2d and 3d. The outgrowth of the Convention was a call for a Convention to establish a new political party, said Convention to meet at Indianapolis on the third Wednesday in June.—The National Brewers' Congress met at Boston on the 3d inst., and numerous resolutions were passed, denouncing the agitation of the temperance subject by the "would-be reformers," protesting against unfair discriminations against hops and malt, and favoring a license system. Cincinnati was selected as the place of holding the next Convention.—ROCHEFORT, the escaped French editor, sailed for Europe from New York on the 6th inst., having made an unsuccessful advent into the lecture field.—Returns from the Oregon State election of the 1st inst., indicate the choice of WILLIAMSON (Rep.) as Senator, CHADWICK (Dem.) Secretary of State, and CLARK (Rep.) Treasurer.

The latest phase of the financial question is contained in a letter written by President GRANT to Senator JONES, in which the former states the features essential to a bill which shall meet his approval. The opinions of the President in view of his recent veto, are of so much interest to the public that we give the letter entire in another column.

The proposed new treaty between the United States and Canada has everywhere met with favorable consideration, and that document has been laid before the Senate by the President with the view of securing its concurrence and approval. The provisions of the treaty (which it is proposed to continue in force for twenty-one years) are given elsewhere.

Foreign advices will be found in the usual column, and contain much news of interest, among which may be specified the continued illness of Pope Pius IX, who is in a critical condition from a renewed attack of fever.—The English on the 2d voted down resolutions declaring the United states responsible for losses to British subjects during the war of the rebellion.—A Congress to consider the subject of international rights in time of war, will convene in Brussels on the 27th of July next.

☞ EVERY FARMER'S WIFE should take the FARM JOURNAL. The suggestions contained in every number regarding domestic economy, with the large number of tried and valuable recipes, make it the most desirable as well as the cheapest home paper published.

ITALIAN LABOR IN NEW YORK.

The New York press state that Italian emigration is flooding their city, and that, during the past year, thousands of the peasant and laboring classes have removed thither, who work almost as cheap as the Chinese, and, like them, are very clannish, living together in certain streets, learning no English, and subsisting on such chance jobs of labor as they can procure, when they work in gangs. Their mode of living is exceedingly cheap and filthy, and contractors can obtain the labor of any number of young and robust men at $1.75 per day, and even less. They work rapidly and diligently where the labor is merely mechanical and its monotonous routine requires no thought. Inspector THORNE, of the street cleaning bureau, employs about 700 men, 150 of whom are Italians, who understand the business of handling the hoe and the broom to perfection. Many more apply for employment but are turned away because they desire to work in gangs and require an interpreter, since they have not sufficient knowledge of English to understand the least direction, and living in communities by themselves, do not learn it as rapidly as other foreign nationalities. As great an enmity exists towards them by Irish and German laborers as towards the Chinese, and they are often attacked on the streets and severely beaten, particularly when gangs seek employment. With now and then a single exception, they are a low, debased class of people, who, notwithstanding their industry, are no acquisition to our country, particularly to large cities, where they huddle together in crowded tenements, breeding disease and filth. They have no aspirations except to amass enough means to supply their present necessities, labor spasmodically, and then live in indolence and vice until their means are exhausted, when they again seek work. In rural localities their labor might be utilized, but they will not separate and work and live only in communities, and hence where gangs can not be employed, they are of no use, neither can they perform a variety of work, or successfully accomplish any labor which requires thought or calculation.

CONGRESS.

The first session of the Forty-Third Congress is now drawing to a close and the people are prepared to judge of its acts. There can be no doubt as to what the verdict will be. That it has utterly failed to meet the expectations of the people, there can certainly not be a doubt in the mind of any intelligent observer of passing events. When the session opened, the country was suffering from a most disastrous panic and from exorbitant and unendurable transportation rates. It was given out that Congress would, immediately on assembling, take measures for the protection of the interests of the people and to increase the prosperity of the country. Under this promise, the people quietly and hopefully awaited the assembling of that body.

On the meeting of Congress, the President sent in a message in which he urged upon that body the importance of giving the country more currency, of giving elasticity to the currency, and of extending banking facilities by the establishment of a free banking system. This message was unquestionably but a reflection of public sentiment upon the currency question, and the people felt assured that measures for their relief would be speedily inaugurated. Indeed, there was general disappointment because Congress did not take some decisive step for an increase of the currency prior to the holiday adjournment, but it was given out that over fifty members desired to make buncombe speeches and that the prostration of business must be endured until these fifty members could do their talking. Even this was submitted to without a murmur, the country feeling assured that ample relief would be afforded in time to insure a prosperous business season. Spring came—men began to feel restless—enterprises of magnitude awaited them—but no prudent man could think of engaging in any new enterprise with the finances of the country in an unsettled and uncertain condition. It became evident that the large force sent to Washington from Wall street, with their pockets well stuffed with greenbacks, were making an impression. Congressmen weakened, and finally succeeded in passing a very sickly bill, of uncertain provisions, but supposed to squint towards an increase of currency. Even this morsel gave the people some hope; but the President, in the face of his message, vetoed the measure, and Congress could not muster the requisite two-thirds in its favor to pass it over the veto. Thus the hopes of the people on the currency question were crushed, and the general stagnation of business throughout the country is the natural and necessary result.

Now the President authorizes the publication of a statement declaring himself in favor of a return to specie payment in one or two years, and in favor of retiring bills of a less denomination than ten dollars. We have hitherto shown the unprecedented manner in which our currency has been contracted—the fact that we have little more than half the amount, per capita, that exists in other enlightened governments, while we need at least double the amount required by them—have pointed out the vast interests which have been crushed by this unjustifiable system of robbing the poor debtor class of the people to enrich the credit class—and it is not necessary to repeat this array of facts and figures to show the erroneous policy marked out by the President, who justifies this hardships imposed upon the debtor class by the plea that the credit class were the sufferers when the currency was increased by the necessities of the country in carrying on the war—thus assuming that two wrongs can make one right.

On the trasportation question, Congress has literally accomplished nothing. True, there is a prospect that a small appropriation will be made for the Fort St. Philip Canal, at the mouth of the Mississippi River, but no sane person can for a moment suppose that this will in the least affect the interests of the Western producers. They don't ship in that direction, and all the acts which Congress could pass, between now and doomsday, would not send the grain of the West to market by that route. The improvement is good enough, perhaps, but the pretense that it will in the least aid in solving the great transportation problem, is too absurd for consideration. The Senate Transportation Committee have reported in favor of all the routes thought of, to the neglect of everything of a practical character. The report was evidently designed to please everybody by recommending everybody's scheme, with apparently no proper conception of the present demands of the country, or knowledge of the means at command for opening channels through which the surplus products of the West could be marketed at fair rates.

It is not pleasant for us to speak thus of Congress, but their utter failure to take a single step towards solving the two great absorbing problems of finance and transportation, and the general depression of business, paralyzation of enterprise, and suffering occasioned by this failure to meet the wants and expectations of the people, demands plain words at the hands of every public journal. The people feel deeply the wrongs which they are compelled to suffer in consequence of the failure of Congress to act in their behalf. Every silent smokestack, every closed workshop, every unoccupied mine, and the thousands of idle laboring men, are the sad and unimpeachable witnesses which the members of the Forty-Third Congress must face on their return to their constituents.

☞ HUNDREDS OF YOUNG MEN, instead of complaining of dull times, might gain for themselves pleasant and profitable employment by introducing the BLADE publications. We have work for one active and energetic agent in every township in the United States, (excepting those already occupied,) and can give *cash* commissions to reliable parties which will well repay them for time and labor. Full particulars will be sent by return mail on application to LOCKE & JONES, Toledo, Ohio.

HOW TO ELECT A PRESIDENT.

Thoughtful persons have long felt that a change was demanded in our method of electing a President and Vice President. The evils which may arise under our present system were made transparent at the last election, and they were of such a serious nature that Congress at once undertook to make some provision against the foreshadowed troubles. Senator MORTON delivered an able speech, in which our present method of choosing a President was thoroughly analyzed and its weak points exposed. The Senate appointed a committee, with the distinguished Senator from Indiana at its head, to mature a plan for choosing a President and Vice President which should be free from the objections urged against our present cumbrous mode of selecting those officers. That committee have given the subject much thought, and finally agreed upon the following proposition:

I. The President and Vice President shall be elected by the direct vote of the people, in the manner following: Each State shall be divided into districts, equal in number to the number of representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress, to be composed of contiguous territory, and to be as nearly equal in population as may be; and the person having the highest number of votes in each district, for President, shall receive the vote of that district, which shall count one presidential vote.

II. The person having the highest number of votes for President in a State shall receive two presidential votes from the State at large.

III. The person having the highest number of presidential votes in the United States shall be President.

IV. If two persons have the same number of votes in any State, it being the highest number, they shall receive each one presidential vote from the State at large; and if more than two persons shall have each the same number of votes in any State, it being the highest number, no presidential vote shall be counted from the State at large. If more persons than one shall have the same number of votes, it being the highest number in any district, no presidential vote shall be counted from that district.

V. The foregoing provisions shall apply to the election of Vice President.

VI. The Congress shall have power to provide for holding and conducting the elections of President and Vice-President, and to establish tribunals for the decision of such elections as may be contested.

VII. The States shall be divided into districts by the Legislature thereof, but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter the same.

This abolishes the Electoral College and provides that the vote of each district shall be counted separate. As the law now stands, each elector votes for the number of delegates which his State is entitled to have in the Electoral College. The vote of the State is thus cast solid for one candidate, the minority having no representation. The change proposed would give each Congressional district one vote, and the minority would have the same chance for representation that it now has for the election of Repretatives to Congress. A Democratic district would cast one vote for the Democratic candidate, and a Republican district are for the Republican candidate. It distributes the power and places it nearer to the people.

The Committee thought it best to keep up State distinctions in this election, and therefore declined to adopt the popular vote system in its broadest sense. It was this which prompted the agreement to give each State two votes at large, as at present. Aside from this the minority party in any State will have the same chance to secure a vote on President than they have to obtain a Representativ in Congress. While a President may thus be elected with a majority of the votes of the people against him, such a result would not be so liable to occur as under the operations of our present system.

Provision is made for contests, and the whole plan is well matured. The report accompanying the proposed amendment to the Constitution is quite lengthy and exhaustive, pointing out the evils of the present system and explaining the remedies proposed. It is doubtless the work of Senator MORTON, who grasps the whole question in a masterly manner, and there can be no doubt the plan suggested would prove a great improvement upon the existing one.

☞ The Canadian Parliament, somewhat ashamed of its recent action regarding the refusal of the promised amnesty to REIL, has found itself compelled to yield somewhat to its promise made to the Catholic element. Notice was given last week that the following resolution would be introduced: "That the evidence laid before the House by the committee appointed to inquire into the cause of the troubles in the Northwest in 1869 and 1870, is sufficient to establish, that it would be just and expedient, and for the advantage of the province of Manitoba, that an amnesty should be granted to the persons concerned in the disturbances which occurred in that province in the winter of 1869-70, and that an humble address be presented to Her Majesty the Queen, praying that she will be graciously pleased to order that a general amnesty be granted to all persons charged with offenses committed during and in connection with the said disturbances.

☞ SUSAN B. ANTHONY makes her home at Rochester, N. Y., and the *Democrat*, of that city, thus refers to the proposed action of Congress in remitting her fine:

> We do not know that we have as yet sufficiently congratulated our fellow citizen, Miss Susan B. Anthony, upon the signal victory she has recently gained in Washington, through the report of the Judiciary Committee of the House. We do so now most heartily. It must not, however, be adjudged as a triumph of woman's rights simply. It is hardly that at all. The Committee decide that Judge Hunt gravely erred in directing a verdict against Miss Anthony. We have, therefore, not so much a battle won for female suffrage, as another vindication of the sanctity of the jury trial system. The report is a scorcher upon Judge Hunt, who will doubtless hereafter be more circumspect in his action upon the bench. Of course, a remote effect of the report, and the agitation it will occasion, will be to benefit the cause of which Miss Anthony is so earnest a champion. And, indeed, she has received encouragement in this direction of late, sufficient to cheer the heart of any reformer. The reform is evidently gaining ground rapidly, and we should not be surprised to see it soon become an absorbing political issue.

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☞ WINTERMUTE, who shot and killed General MCCOOK at Yankton, D. T., has been found guilty of manslaughter in the first degree—the highest notch below the gallows.

RICHARDSON'S CONFIRMATION.

Notwithstanding the fact that the House Committee on Ways and Means had made very damaging discoveries affecting the official standing of Secretary RICHARDSON, he was nominated by the President for an important office and the Senate confirmed the nomination. But this confirmation was not of the most flattering character. The Washington correspondent of the New York *Times*, under date of the 2d inst., thus details what transpired in Executive session.

> When the Senate went into Executive session this afternoon a unanimous report was made from the Committee on Finance, recommending the confirmation of General Bristow to the Secretary of the Treasury in the place of Mr. Richardson, resigned. The Senate without hesitation unanimously confirmed the nomination. Not so however, with regard to the nomination of Mr. Richardson to be a Judge of the Court of Claims, which was not reported back unanimously from the Committee on the Judiciary. During the forty minutes' session views were interchanged by Senators rather in a conversational way than by debate, the Democrats openly basing their opposition to the nominee on the report of the Committee on Ways and Means, and the accompanying testimony in the Sanborn case having reference to him. With this exception no question arose as to the fitness for the judgeship. But little was said on the Republican side—certainly no formal defense of his conduct in the matter of the Sanborn contracts. Finally, when the question was taken on advising and consenting to the nomination, a number of Republican Senators in their seats declined to vote. A sufficient number of them, however, did so, to carry the confirmation by a small majority. If those who opposed the nomination by failing to respond to their names had voted in the negative, the nomination would have been rejected. The Senate had been canvassed by a Senatorial friend of Richardson a week before his nomination was transmitted to the Senate, when it appeared that the confirmation could be secured, though by a small majority. Massachusetts has now two judges on the bench of the Court of Claims—Messrs. Loring and Richardson.

It is evidently the opinion of the country that Secretary RICHARDSON should either have demanded an investigation of his connection with the SANBORN frauds, or gone into retirement. If he was innocent, the people should know it; if guilty, what business has he to be a Judge of the Court of Claims?

A FLATTERING RECORD.

Although only fourteen years have passed since the Equitable Life Assurance Society was organized, it has for more than one-half of that period been the conspicuous example of increasing strength and success in the life insurance business. During the last ten years the annual cash income of this institution, as is shown by the official reports, increased from three hundred thousand dollars to nearly ten million, and its assets from six hundred thousand dollars to twenty-four million. Not only in our own country, but in England, the name of this Society, has become synonymous with strength and enterprise. Its first struggles for a foothold, in a field occupied for many years by others, were characterized by an intelligence and energy which seemed to foretell the success since acquired, and it soon became a leader in the practice of life insurance which others have not been unwilling to follow. Adopting every well-tested plan by which life insurance can be adapted to the varied wants of the people, and using every proper method of diffusing information about the value of life insurance to young and old, and as a preventive of vagrancy and crime, the Equitable Life Assurance Society has grown stronger and stronger, steadily extending its business, increasing its payments to policyholders and their heirs, and at the same time accumulating a capital now exceeding twenty-four million dollars.

It must be acknowledged that the increasing strength of such an institution has much to do with the social and business life of the community. In one sense, the dealings of the Equitable Life Assurance Society are purely commercial; but in another sense, they are allied to all the interests that cluster around the homes and firesides of our land. What a record that would be which tells the history of the policies paid by the Society—amounting to millions of dollars—during these fourteen years! It would be a record of comfort brought to the widow's and orphan's home, of the anxieties of dying parents alleviated, of children restrained from vagrancy, and manly self-denial accomplishing its objects.

☞ Mr. JOHN BRIGHT, England, in a temperance address, deprecated the idea that legislation could or ought to be expected to put an end to the habit of drinking altogether. He said: "What legislation could do in the present state of public opinion was pretty nearly nothing." In commenting upon this, the New York *Times* says: "We commend this line of thought to our temperance friends in this State, who propose to form a political party of their own, without asking themselves what they can possibly gain by it." There can be neither reason nor success in any attempt to legislate beyond public sentiment, upon this or any other question. Laws which are not, or cannot be enforced, are worse, if possible, than no laws at all. We believe public sentiment would endorse a license law which would materially curtail the liquor traffic, while experience has demonstrated that prohibitory laws afford little or no restraining influence. It is for that reason that we have advocated a rigid license system. It can be made to accomplish something in behalf of temperance, whereas prohibitory laws accomplish nothing.

☞ FOR THREE DOLLARS our three publications will be sent to any address. For cheapness and comprehensiveness, this offer will challenge comparison with any now before the public.

☞ Mr. HENRY CLAUSEN, President of the National Congress of Brewers at Boston, in an address last Tuesday said 8,910,823 barrels of fermented liquors were brewed in this country during the year which ended on the 30th of June, 1873; that $89,910,813 were invested in beer breweries; $16,707,793 in malt houses; $44,554,120 in barley lands; $1,603,960 in hop lands, making a grand total of $152,776,696. The increase in the consumption of beer he put at $1,000,000 barrels, and he cites this as a "popular indorsement of the refreshing, invigorating and nutritious qualities of fermented liquors.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on the 1st, Senator Wadleigh, from the Committee on Patents, reported favorably on the bill to amend the laws relating to patents, trade marks and copy rights. Passed. The Chair appointed Committees of Conference on the Legislative appropriation bill. A bill was reported by Senator Windom, from the Transportation Committee, as a substitute for the bill recently introduced by him to establish a Bureau of Internal Commerce, which provides that there shall be established in the Treasury Department a Bureau of Commerce, in which shall be managed the existing Bureau of Statistics. The new Bureau is to be in the charge of a Commissioner of Commerce, appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, and its duties will include the selection of statistics and facts in relation to foreign and domestic commerce, the cost, operations, management and charges of Railroads, and accounts and returns as to tonnage, registration, enrollment and licensing of vessels. The bill also requires all persons and corporations engaged in inter-State transportation of freight and passengers to make sworn reports to the chief of the Bureau annually in regard to the cost, amount of business, rates of freight and passage, and generally to furnish all details of the condition and operations of their respective lines.

In the House, on the 1st, various new bills were presented, among others, for an amendment to the Constitution so as to provide for the election of Senators by the people. On motion of Mr. Kelley, the House concurred in the Senate amendment to the Centennial bill providing that the United States shall not be liable, directly or indirectly, for any expenses attending the exhibition. The House, under a suspension of the rules, took up and passed the Tariff bill. Among the amendments was one imposing a tax of one-twentieth of one per cent. on all sales of stocks, bonds gold and silver, bullion, coin, and other securities; also one allowing any farmer or planter to sell at the place of production tobacco of his own growth and raising, at retail, directly to consumers, to an amount not exceeding $100 annually. Several other bills were passed under a suspension of the rules. At the evening session, Mr. Butler, (Mass.) reported a bill authorizing women otherwise qualified to practice as attorneys and counsellors of law in the several Courts of the United States, which was ordered to be the third time read, amid great hilarity, by a vote of 96 to 65. A motion to adjourn was interposed and carried.

In the Senate, on the 2d, the Indian appropriation bill was again taken up and after sundry amendments, was read the third time and passed. Senator Clayton, from the Conference Committee on the resolution to suspend the rules so that the bill to codify the laws might be sent to the President for his signature in print, instead of being engrossed on parchment, made a report which provides that those bills may be sent to the Executive in print after being examined by the chairman of the two Committees on Engrossed Bills. Agreed to.

In the House, on the 2d inst., Mr. Poland, from the Judiciary Committee, called up the bill reported by him some time ago, in relation to the Courts and Judicial officers in Utah. Mr. Cessna moved a substitute for one of the sections in regard to summoning grand and petit jurors. The substitute requires lists to be made up of male citizens, without regard to their religion, politics or social position. A lengthy debate followed, at the close of which the amendment was rejected. After agreeing to an amendment relating to salary and fees of the District Attorney, the bill was passed by a vote of yeas, 159; nays, 55. The House subsequently took a recess till 7:30, the evening session to be for business from the Committee on Private Land Claims.

In the Senate on the 3d, the morning hour having expired, the Chair called up the unfinished business, being the cheap transportation resolution of Senator Windom. It was laid aside informally, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill. Several amendments were agreed to. The bill was then read the third time and passed. Senator Sargent called up the Pension Appropriation bill, which was read. He explained that the total amount appropriated by the bill was $29,980,000, a decrease of $500,000 as compared with the bill of last year. The pension roll would be smaller and smaller every year, unless Congress should increase it by putting on new cases. The only amendment reported by the Committee was one to fix the fee for preparing vouchers and administering oaths at 25 cents in each case, instead of 20 cents as in the House bill. After discussion the amendment of the Committee, fixing the fee at 25 cents, was agreed to, and the bill was read the third time and passed. Senator Windom then called up the cheap transportation resolution, submitted by him on the 15th of May, instructing the Committee on Appropriations to report amendments to the pending River and Harbor Appropriation bill, to complete the surveys and estimates for each of the improvements recommended by the Select Committees on Transportation upon four routes indicated in the report of that Committee. Senator Scott submitted an amendment as follows: "And also upon a route from the mouth of the Youghiogheny River to the slack water, up said River to its headwater at the foot of the Allegheny Mountains, thence by Canal to Cumberland, intersecting there the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal." Agreed to. Other amendments relating to a ship canal to connect the waters of the Chesapeake bay with Delaware bay; to improve the Missouri river, etc., were rejected, and the resolution went over.

In the House on the 3d, Mr. Orth, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a joint resolution, providing for the termination of the treaty of the 17th of July, 1858, between the United States and Belgium, which proves detrimental to American commerce. Passed. Mr. Wheeler, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the Senate amendments to the Army Appropriation bill, and the House proceeded to take action thereon. The first amendment was to add to the provision, limiting the number of enlisted men to 25,000. The words "including Indian scouts" were concurred in with the clause that the provision shall not be construed to diminish the Signal Service, and that the Signal Corps shall be maintained as now organized under the authority of the Secretary of War. The next important amendment was to insert in the paragraph which forbids the payment of money for transportation to Railroads which received grants on condition that they should be a public highway for the use of the Government, free from toll or other charge, the words, "or upon any conditions for the use of such Road," the object being to avoid any technical limitation that might be put on the definition of the amendment. Concurred in, without objection. All amendments affecting the decisions of the various Bureaus of the War Department of claims for Quartermaster's stores, &c., were then concurred in, and the bill was referred to the Committee of Conference. The bill for the improvement of the Mississippi River was called up, and discussed, without action. The bill proposes to pay James B. Eades and associates $2,000,000, for constructing a channel at the mouth of the Mississippi River into the Gulf of Mexico, 22 feet in depth and 600 feet in width.

In the Senate, on the 4th, Senator Johnston called up the House bill to relieve the legal and the political disabilities of Fitzhugh Lee, of Virginia, and the Senate bill to remove the political disabilities of Van R. Morgan, of Virginia, both of which were passed. Senator Windom's cheap transportation resolution was called up and discussed by Messrs. Hamilton, Frelinghuysen, Bayard, Gordon, Bozy and others, but went over without action.

In the House, on the same day, Mr. Cooper, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill for the establishment of life-saving stations and houses of refuge on the sea and lake coasts, and to promote the efficiency of the life-saving service. Passed. Mr. Stanford, from the same Committee, reported a bill for deepening the channel at the mouth of the Mississippi River by dredging or otherwise. Passed without discussion. The bill proposes to have the work done by contract, the proposals to specify the rates for securing 20 feet of depth, and not less than 200 feet width, through the channel of one of the passes or outlets of the Mississippi River into the Gulf of Mexico at ordinary flood tide; and also, the price per month of maintaining such depth, for the year; also the rates for every additional foot in depth up to and including 27 feet. The Secretary of War is to contract with the lowest responsible bidder, the amount not to exceed $150,000 for 20 feet, or more than $15,000 per month for maintaining the depth, or more than $3,000 per month for each additional foot.

In the Senate, on Friday, Senator Anthony call up the bill to provide for the sale of extra copies of public documents, and for the distribution of regular official editions thereon. The 14th section of the bill as reported by the Committee provides that 25,000 copies of the annual report of the Department of Agriculture should be printed for distribution by the Commissioner of Agriculture. An attempt made by Senator Gordon to provide for the distribution of a copy of the report to each grange in the U. S., was defeated. Senator Anthony moved to strike out the fifth and sixth sections of the bill, which provides for the distribution of pamphlet copies of the acts and resolves of Congress and statutes at large. Agreed to. Senator Carpenter, in advocating the amendment of Senator Edmunds allowing the Commissioners of Agriculture 50,000 copies instead of 25,000, said that he would vote for an amendment to allow every document to go through the mail free which had the official stamp of the Congressional Printer upon it, so that people could have some information. Senator Stevenson moved a substitute for the 11th section so as to provide for the printing and distribution of 300,000 copies of the agricultural report, 100,000 copies for the Senate and 200,000 copies for the House; such reports to be allowed to go through the mail, upon being properly certified on the envelope. Substitute agreed to, and the bill went over.

In the House on Friday, Mr. Kelley, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill to admit all articles for exhibition at the Centennial free of duty. Passed. The House then resumed consideration of the bill for the improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi, and it was discussed by Mr. Kasson against, and Mr. Hulburt in favor of its provisions. The vote was then taken on the substitute offered by Mr. McCreary, which is to provide for the construction of the Fort St. Philip Canal and its maintenance as a national highway. Adopted. The bill as thus amended was then passed—yeas, 140; nays, 83. The bill as passed provides that a Ship Canal to connect the Mississippi River with the Gulf of Mexico, commencing at some convenient point on the Mississippi River below Fort St. Philip, on the east side of said river, and terminating at some convenient point in Breton Pass, in the Gulf of Mexico, shall be constructed and maintained at the expense and under the supervision and control of the Government of the United States. The bill also provides for a preliminary survey, and directs that the Canal, when completed, shall not be less than 200 feet in width and 25 feet in depth. At the evening session, Mr. Townsend, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill to ascertain the possessory rights of the Hudson Bay Company and other British subjects within the limits which were the subject of the award of the Emperor of Germany under the treaty of Washington. Passed.

On Saturday the House took up the Senate amendments to the Deficiency Appropriation bill, and after considerable debate, a conference committee was ordered. A bill was passed providing for the prepayment of postage on printed matter. Also, a bill for adjusting the salaries of postmasters. It fixes the salary of the New York postmaster at $8,000, and divides all others into four classes—those whose salaries are not more $4,000 or less than $3,000, not more than $3,000 or less than $2,000, or less than $1,000, and those whose annual compensation is less than $1,000. Postmasters of the first three classes are to be appointed or removed with the consent of the Senate, those of the fourth classes are to be appointed or removed by the Postmaster General. Mr. Sener, from the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice, made a report in regard to the expenses, disbursements and general management of the West Judicial District of Arkansas, since its organization in 1871. The testimony taken covers 300 pages. The House soon afterward adjourned.

☞ Governor BAXTER is showing himself to be a man after the type of the ancients, and not altogether unlike some men of the present day. Dead men not only tell no tales, but they don't carry either muskets or ballots; so the recognized Governor of Arkansas is having his opponents arrested for treason, and after shooting, hanging or imprisoning them, he may stand some chance of succeeding himself as Governor of that "sovereign State."

☞ The Presbyterian General Assembly handled the woman question rather gingerly. The right of woman to speak in social prayer meetings, was referred to the churches for such action in each case as they may think proper. The women are getting tired of depending on a hold upon the coat tails of the men, and feel disposed to paddle their own canoes. Why not let them do so?

Means What He Says.

Though "confirmation strong as proofs of Holy Writ" and as numerous as the sands on the sea shore, were produced to prove that the proprietor of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy is in earnest and MEANS what he says, when he offers $500 reward for any case of Catarrh which he can not cure, yet there would be some skeptics and fogies who would continue to shout "*Humbug!*" "HUMBUG!!" "It cannot be, because Dr. Homespun says Catarrh cannot be cured." Now, this Dr. Homespun is the identical, good natured old fellow who honestly believes and persists in declaring that this earth is not round or spherical, but as flat as a "slap-jack," and does not turn over, otherwise the water would all be spilled out of Deacon Bascom's mill pond. But astronomical science has positively demonstrated and proven that Dr. Homespun is wrong in supposing the earth to be flat and stationary, and medical science is daily proving the fact that he is no less mistaken and behind the times in regard to the curability of Catarrh. In short, it has been positively proven that this world MOVES, and that medical science is PROGRESSIVE—the opinion of Dr. Homespun to the contrary notwithstanding. That Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, will cure Catarrh, thousands who have used it attest.

Then buy it, and use it, in doubt do not stand.
You will find it in drug stores all over the land.

From the Catskill Recorder Nov. 15, 1872.

A GOOD REMEDY.

We invite attention to the advertisement of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. Our readers will bear us witness that we never knowingly commend humbugs of any name or nature, and a large portion of patent medicines may safely be classed as impositions on public credulity. But having witnessed the beneficial effects of Sage's Remedy upon the members of our family and others, in Catarrhal cases, we unqualifiedly pronounce it a valuable medicine, entitled to public confidence. The proprietor could easily obtain in Catskill many certificates of merit.

Where knowledge is a virtue, Ignorance is a Crime. You know now, if not before that the New Elastic Truss permanently cures ruptures. It is worn night and day with ease and comfort. It retains the rupture securely. It is sold cheap! It is very durable! It is sent by mail everywhere by The Elastic Truss Co., No. 683 Broadway, N. Y. City, who send circulars free on application.

THE ACQUITTAL OF VALENTINE BRAUN.

Some of the friends of Dr. BRAUN, of whose honorable acquittal, Monday, on the charge of embezzlement of public funds while County Treasurer, we alluded to in the BLADE of that evening, have requested us to publish the names of the Jurors in his case. It will be seen by the following list that they were composed mainly of substantial, leading business men, who are recognized as gentlemen of superior intelligence and candor, thus making the favorable verdict the more gratifying to the Doctor and the many friends who have felt deeply interested in his behalf:

D. S. Applegate,	J. K. Secor,
R. B. Barney,	F. C. Chapin,
G. W. Norton,	John B. Ketcham,
W. E. Bliss,	C. Au harn,
D. Bronson,	Franklin Hubbard,
W. L. DeGraw,	John Walbridge.

ACQUITTAL OF DR BRAUN

The trial of Dr. BRAUN, charged with the embezzlement of public funds while Treasurer of Lucas county, some years ago, terminated this morning, the jury, which was composed of good and substantial men, pronouncing him not guilty. This result probably surprised no well informed person. The fact that three Treasurers have been elected since Dr. B. filled the office, and the additional fact that all the money belonging to the Treasury has been there since that time, were sufficient evidence of his fidelity as a public officer. Few men have sustained fairer reputations than Dr. BRAUN, and since it could not be shown that there was even the slightest loss of public funds during his term of office, there was no reason why he should not be honorably discharged. In common with a very large circle of friends, we sincerely congratulate the Doctor on his honorable bearing during this ordeal, and heartily rejoice at the complete vindication of his official and personal integrity.

☞ Washington correspondents drew largely upon their imaginations when they connected the name of General FULLER, of this city, with the vacant Assistant Secretaryship of the Treasury. The General was in Washington last week, but his business had no connection with that or any other office. He would not accept the position if tendered him. That he is on the best of terms with the President, there can be no doubt, and out of this well known fact, coupled with his presence in the Capital, doubtless grew the supposition that the President would name him for Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

At present the political outlook is unusually dark and unsettled. The skies are stormy with variable winds.—*Democratic Herald.*

There can be no doubt about it. The *Herald* is correct. STEEDMAN, and JONES, and POTTER, and HURD, and SLOAN, and TYLER, and HAAG, and all the other Democratic Congressional aspirants in this district, are stirring up the old pot until the atmosphere is murky with the stench arising therefrom. Yes, the winds are variable, but then, there is wind, in fact there is little but wind, as the boiling of the political pot must demonstrate, upon which the Democracy can build their hopes.

☞ The Prohibitionists of Ohio, cast the largest vote last fall ever cast by that party in any State. They cast 10,277 votes for their candidate for Governor. The following shows the total vote of that party in all of the States for the years named:

1869	6,431
1870	11,168
1871	18,014
1872	6,602
1873	18,184

Thus it will be seen, the Ohio Prohibitionists cast, last fall, more than half the entire vote of their party in all the States.

☞ The corner-stone of the new Hebrew temple at Fort Wayne, was laid Sabbath afternoon. Rabbi WISE, of Cincinnati, and Rabbi RUBEN, of Fort Wayne, were the speakers. A tin box was deposited in the stone, containing coins, currency, copies of the city newspapers, the leading Jewish papers of the country, oil, wine and wheat. The structure will cost nearly $25,000 when completed, combining both elegance and substantiality.

☞ It has been announced that the Sunday *Journal* is under the editorial management of a highly respectable lady of this city, hence we feel justified in quoting the following from yesterday's edition:

J. R. Tyler, of Perrysburg, also comes out declining to be a candidate for Congress. Why this sudden change of mind, we wonder?—*Wauseon Republican.*

You had better inquire of the "Dutchess."

☞ We are in receipt of the first number of the Weston, Wood county *Avalanche*. It is published by Z. WALTZ, and edited by E. L. WALTZ. It is quite a handsome little sheet, and the number before us is a guarantee that it will be well conducted. Neutral in politics.

INDIANA NEWS

The Mayor of Laporte only gets $400 per year.

The Ft. Wayne artesian well is about given up as a bad job.

Wheat harvest will begin in some of the Southern counties in about two weeks.

The value of articles manufactured in Mishawaka for the past year was $1,237,000.

A little boy, in St. Joseph county, died last week from the bite of a rattlesnake.

Out of seven marriage licenses issued in Vanderburg county last week, five of the seven brides were named Mary.

The spotted fever still prevails in parts of Morgan county.

Saturday the lightning killed eight hogs belonging to a farmer near Jeffersonville.

D. K. Parthon, a member of the senior class of Asbury University, had his pocket picked of an $80 gold watch while on the Louisville excursion recently.

Last Friday evening while a number of students of Hanover College, at Madison, were bathing in the river one of their number, C. M. Bare, of Salem, Indiana, got beyond his depth and was drowned.

The Washington *Gazette* says a vein of cannel coal has been discovered at Montgomery. A shaft has been opened to it. The vein is three feet eight inches, and it belongs to the Washington and Indianapolis Coal and Manufacturing Company.

RAILWAYS

Michigan & Ohio Railroad.

We have reliable information that contracts for the construction of this important line of railway were entered into in the city of New York last week with the well known and energetic contractors, C. HOWLAND WHITE & Co., of Columbus, Ohio. The work will commence immediately at Grand Haven, the best shipping point on the east boundary of Lake Michigan, and progress south. Just what line through Ohio the company may adopt, will depend somewhat on the liberality and public spirit of the citizens throughout the country along the respective routes, as we understand two lines are in contemplation. The southern terminus of the road will be Portsmouth, Ohio, between which place and Grand Haven an almost air line of four hundred miles in length can be obtained on easy grades, through one of the richest agricultural and mineral regions in the west. At Portsmouth connection will be made with the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, already completed and in operation through the States of Virginia and West Virginia, connecting with the Atlantic seaboard at Norfolk, Va., and Baltimore.

It will be seen at a glance that the line, when once completed, will form one of the grandest and most successful railroad enterprises on the continent.

It is in one sense a North and South Road, connecting the Lakes with the waters of the great Mississippi Valley, but at the same time it is a grand trunk line between the East and the West, giving our people another outlet to the European markets *via* Norfolk; also, connecting at Staunton, Va., with the B. & O. Road, forming a direct line to Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, and penetrating the richest coal and iron beds of southern Ohio and West Virginia, the inexhaustible plaster beds and lumber districts of Northern Michigan, as well as the rich grain and stock growing region of the State of Ohio. The pine lumber districts of Michigan, through which the Road passes, produce six hundred million of feet of lumber annually. The well known ability and energy of Mr. WHITE, who will have charge of the work, is a guarantee of its successful progress.

If the people along the line of the Road are not blind to their interest, they will exert all their ability to secure the location of the line in such a manner as to give them its direct advantages. The President of the Road is JAMES S. GIBBS, of Buffalo, whose reputation for integrity, enterprise and business sagacity is excelled by no man in that city.

Hon. C. G. STOWE and Dr. BATHRICK, of Michigan, who have been indefatigable in working up the enterprise, are officers of this Road and are among the most influential citizens of that State.

A BLACK FIEND.

A Negro Attempts to Rape a White Woman 87 Years Old—He is Arrested and Pleads Guilty—Threats of Lynching—Safe in Jail.

Chas. Jackson is the name of a negro, who, for some time past has been in the employ of Mr. P. McGOVERN, a livery stable-keeper of Maumee City. Jackson has, during his services, been faithful and willing, thereby commending himself to his employer.

Situated about a half mile from Maumee is a slaughter house belonging to FRED. KLEILY, a German butcher. His mother, Mrs. KLEILY, is a woman well advanced in years, being 87 years of age, but unusually energetic and active, and she made it a practice to frequently assist her son in dressing cattle after they had been killed. Monday afternoon she went to the slaughter house for some purpose, unknown, and while there, was assaulted by Jackson, who had seen her enter, and followed her. She struggled with him, but he is a powerfully built negro; young and as muscular as an ox, and finally she screamed for aid.

The black fiend's desires were only too evident, and would doubtless have been accomplished but for the timely arrival of parties living near by, who heard Mrs. KLEILY's calls for help. Seeing that he was likely to be caught, Jackson made off, and the old woman was taken to her home more dead than alive.

Marshal BATES, of Maumee, was notified of the crime Jackson had attempted, and of his flight, and immediately started in pursuit. Situated about two miles from the town is a negro settlement. Here the Marshal went, but did not find his man. He left word, however, and requested that he might be informed as soon as Jackson arrived. Before midnight came, information was received by him that his prisoner was awaiting his orders, having been caught and held by the residents of the settlement.

The Marshal immediately brought him to Maumee, where he was lodged in jail. It was supposed up to this morning that he had accomplished the object of his assault upon Mrs. KLEILY, and there was every evidence of a desire to lynch him, which would undoubtedly have been carried out had there been a steady hand to lead the way.

This morning Jackson was taken before Justice CLARK, and plead guilty to the charge of assault with intent to commit rape, and was bound over for appearance before the Common Pleas Court. He is now in the county jail, and will doubtless, ere long, meet the punishment to which his villainy entitles him.

United States District Court.

United States District Court, before JUDGE WELKER. June Term, 1874.

JUNE 9TH, 1874.

P. K. Jacobs, Assignee, vs. David Wagner. Same to file amended petition; answer and reply instanter. Jury empannelled and sworn, and trial commenced.

L. Burdick et al vs. Peter Lenk. Continued.

L. Burdick et al vs. Andrew Brown. Continued.

Chas. H. Swain et al vs. F. Lang et al. Hearing.

Same vs. F. Gradolph et al. Hearing.

Same vs. John Henry. Trial.

Rhodes' Assignee vs. A. Wood et al. Passed.

Swain et al vs. Second National Bank. Trial.

Swain et al. vs. Wm. Kraus et al. Leave to answer instanter.

Same vs. A. Brown. Continued.

H. T. Stock et al. vs. steamer *Buckeye*. Settled, and costs paid.

John Ryan vs. scow *Mayflower*. Default, and decree for libellant for $56.91 and costs, and order of sale to issue.

Joseph W. Goddard et al. vs. George Shelton. Adjudication of Bankruptcy, and reference to John K. Osborn, Register.

The following persons were appointed as bailiffs: M. C. O'Connor, C. A. Prentice and H. W. Breed.

Samuel Blanchard was appointed crier of the court.

JUNE 10TH.

Court convened at 9 o'clock this morning, the case of T. K. Jacobs, assignee, vs. David Wagner still being on trial. The testimony was not concluded at noon, but the case will undoubtedly be finished to-day.

Messrs. J. Pillars, of Lima, Ohio, and D. M. Dickinson, of Detroit, Mich., are attorneys for plaintiff, and Messrs. Scribner, of Toledo, and Moore, of Ottawa, Ohio, for defendant.

RECEPTION AND PRESENTATION

To H. M. Wright, Esq., on His Retiring from the Superintendency of the Air Line and Detroit Divisions L. S. & M. S. Ry., at the Bethel Last Evening.

Notwithstanding the heavy rain, an observer of events on the Middle Ground might have suspected from the stir in and around the Bethel Tuesday night that there was something more than the ordinary services to be conducted on that occasion. Our reporter having received an intimation of the surprise intended for Mr. WRIGHT, quietly took a seat in the Bethel about 8:30, by which time some 250 ladies and gentlemen had assembled. Among them were nearly all the agents of the Air Line Division and a part of those on the Detroit Division; also all the Track Masters of the two Divisions, and a large number of employes stationed at this point—engineers and train men, assembled for the purpose of paying their respects to their friend who, on account of ill health, had severed his connection with the Railway service, intending to make Colorado his future home.

About ten minutes to nine o'clock, Mr. WRIGHT was escorted to a seat at the left of the hall by Messrs. CURTIS and KLINE, and as soon as they were seated, Father BEATTY arose and approaching Mr. WRIGHT, began by speaking of this being a world of changes; spoke feelingly of the deep interest always manifested by Mr. W. in the Bethel enterprise, and the many kindnesses shown to himself and the employes surrounding him.

The first article presented was a handsome gold medal, which Father BEATTY hoped he would wear as a constant memorial of the kindly feeling entertained for him by the employes of the Air Line & Detroit Divisions of the L. S. & M. S. Railroad.

DESCRIPTION OF MEDAL.

It is of gold, oval shaped, with the monogram "H. M. W." in raised letters; on the obverse side are the words, "Presented to H. M. Wright, Sup't. by the employes of the Air Line & Detroit Divisions of the L. S. & M. S. Railroad, Toledo, O., June 10, 1874." The medal cost $75, and is from the well known jewelry house of H. T. COOK & Co., 137 Summit street.

Next came a choice collection of books—10 volumes of Chamber's Enclycopedia, 15 volumes of Prescott's History, purchased in New York; also, a copy of Moore's Poetical Works, and a volume of Shakespeare, elegantly bound, the latter being a special present from trackmen of Wauseon Section, which Father BEATTY hoped Mr. WRIGHT might find more time to read than his former position had permitted. To these were added a Gold Draft, which the liberal donors hoped he would accept in the spirit intended.

The total value of all gifts is over $500.

Father BEATTY closed by hoping that the recipient of these offerings might be restored to health, and that he would always think kindly of the friends he left behind him.

Mr. WRIGHT arose, and responded in a most hearty manner; thanked the employes and friends who had selected this occasion to express their feelings toward him, which he begged to assure them was fully appreciated; that eight years ago, when he was summoned to the position he now vacated, he had many misgivings as to his ability to fill the requirements of the office, having had experience only on the track. But he was most willing to bear testimony to the faithful employes, the faces of many of whom he was happy to see before him this evening, who had rendered him the most efficient aid and timely suggestions, and that he had come to enjoy the position, feeling that, with such co-workers, there was no such word as fail; that to each in his respective place, from the section man to the switch tender—the agent, the telegraph operator, the brakeman, conductor, and despatcher, and last, though not least, the engineer, in whose hands rests the most responsibility, in handling valuable property and lives of fellow creatures—did he owe what little there was of success he had attained; that the remarkable freedom from accidents of the Division he had the honor to superintend bore testimony to the faithfulness of their service, and he desired to return his most sincere thanks to them, and to assure them that by temperance and fidelity to their trusts good results always followed. He closed by expressing the warmest and most heartfelt thanks for this demonstration of their friendship.

Mr. J. E. CURTIS (who succeeds Mr. WRIGHT), was called and made some happy remarks. He hoped to merit a share of the friendship shown for their esteemed friend, who was about to leave them.

Dr. FORBES happened to be among the boys, but the eagle eye of Father BEATTY espied him and he had to respond, which he did in good style—spoke of the sentiments entertained towards Mr. WRIGHT, who had always shown such kindness to the Bethel and Father BEATTY, and spoke of the Hospital connected with the Bethel, which of itself indicated that at least one "Corporation had a soul," in caring for unfortunate employes and others injured by railroad. He expressed the hope that Mr. WRIGHT might regain his health in the healthgiving atmosphere of Colorado.

Mr. BUCK coming in at this moment, was next secured for a few remarks, which were very well given. He spoke of the kindness always shown by Mr. WRIGHT toward the Bethel, and of the difficulties experienced by Father BEATTY in his first attempt in our city to reach the seamen and railroad employes who happened to be "in port" over Sunday; that through the thoughtfulness of the railway officers and the co-operation of our own citizens, they now had a building of which all might justly be proud.

Father BEATTY now stepped out and suggested that a trifle closer relations might be sustained, as the ladies, not to be outdone in this reception, had prepared ample refreshments for all. This gave the signal for a general shaking of hands and personal expressions of congratulations to Mr. WRIGHT and his good wife, and sincere regrets at their departure from our midst.

During the partaking of refreshments, Mr. Buck, assisted by the choir of the Bethel, favored the assembly with excellent singing, and Miss Gay, from Chicago, also assisted very materially in enlivening the scene with choice songs. These exercises lasted until about 10:30, when all adjourned, well pleased with the evenings entertainment.

To the ladies especial praise is due for their help. Among those present were Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Curtis, Mrs. Finch, Mrs. McMullen, Mrs. O. B. Clark, Mrs. and Miss Kline, Mrs. Steele, Marion, Fish and Erskine, Mrs. Bigelow and daughter, Miss Gay, the Misses Sherman, and a number of others, whose names our reporter was unable to obtain.

FARMERS' CELEBRATION AND PICNIC.—Mr. T. Crofts, the secretary, informs us that at the last meeting of the Adams Township Farmers' Club it was proposed to hold a Farmers' Celebration and Picnic on the Fourth of July, at the Lucas County Fair Grounds. It was decided to refer the question to the County Council and at their meeting on Saturday, it was voted to hold such celebration, the dinner to be a basket picnic.

The following gentlemen were chosen a Committee of Arrangements: Hon. R. C. THOMPSON, G. W. NORTON, JAMES C. MESSER, HARVEY KELLOGG, EDWARD UPTON.

Committee on Music—FRANCIS GRANGER.

Committee on Sentiments—HARVEY KELLOGG.

S. H. ELLIS, of Springboro, Master of the Ohio State Grange, has been invited to deliver an address upon the occasion, and is expected to be present.

The following is the order of exercises:

Address by S. H. Ellis, at 10 A. M.

Music.

Reading of the Declaration of Independence.

Music.

Dinner at 12 M.

Sentiments and responses interspersed with music.

After which social amusement will be the order of the day.

INVITATION ACCEPTED.—The Myers Cadets and Drum Corps have accepted the invitation of the Wauseon Masonic Fraternity to visit that thriving town and celebrate the anniversary of St. John's Day (June 24th). The Toledo Commandery K. T. have also accepted an invitation from the same source and will attend at least 60 strong. Wauseon is never behind in the manifestation of public spirit, and upon the occasion referred to, intends that nothing shall be left undone that will make it one of long and pleasant remembrance.

SAD CASE.

A Drunken Woman Attempts to Choke Her Little Daughter—The Neighbors Interfere.

For some time past a man, his wife and three little children have resided on Orchard street. The man is in the employ of one of the railroad companies, earning a good livelihood and showing a disposition to provide liberally for his family. The woman is of English birth and has had the advantage of a fine education, but has become addicted to strong drink to such a degree as to have reduced her to a condition little above that of a brute. When under the influence of liquor she is brutal in her treatment of the children, and several times they have been taken away from her by kind neighbors who feared that in her frenzy she might kill them. The little ones realizing the danger they are in, have lost all love for home, and spend as much time as they are allowed to with their friends outside. The temperance societies have labored long and earnestly with this victim of strong drink, and by careful supervision restrained her appetite for a period of two months, but the reaction came and she was worse than ever. When under the influence of strong drink she makes the air ring with the vilest language, and frequently continues her blasphemy throughout the entire night, utterly disregardful of decency. While drunk Sunday night she proceeded to choke and beat her little nine year old daughter, and would undoubtedly have killed her but for the interferance of neighbors. Word was sent to the police station and two officers were soon on hand to arrest her, but by that time she was too drunk to navigate and it was thought best to let her remain where she was until Monday morning. The children were taken charge of by the neighbors. It would certainly be an act of charity to place such a woman beyond the possibility of doing harm.

CIVIL AND CRIMINAL.

Common Pleas Court Assignments for Next Week.

The following are the assignments made at this morning's session of the Common Pleas Court:

Civil Docket.

TUESDAY, JUNE 16TH.

11898—Geo. D. Havers vs. D. P. B. Berry.
11744—Jno. Kruis vs. Daniel Sanzenbacher et al.
11733—Welcome O. Parker vs. Albert Moore.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17.

11109—Wm. A. Philpot et al. vs. The Pennsylvania Co.
11485—Fred. Schieber vs. T. W. & W. Ry.
11699—John S. Eck vs. L. S. & M. S. R. R.

THURSDAY, JUNE 18.

11380—Wm. Laughlin vs. Frank H. Hurd et al.
11914—Wm. Brown vs. Sarah Brown.

FRIDAY, JUNE 19TH.

11917—Henry Moores et al. vs. L. S. & M. S. R. R.
11889—A. Kininger vs. Jno. Leddings.
11921—A. C. Smith vs. H. B. Taylor.

SATURDAY, JUNE 20TH.

11843—Sarah M. Colby vs. D. W. Colby.
11803—Martin Coghlin vs. Ann Bulger et al.
11800—Toledo Savings Institution vs. Wm. Gates et al.

Criminal Docket.

MONDAY, JUNE 15TH.

363—Ohio vs. Catharine Schriedley.
679—Ohio vs. Larauex.
687—Ohio vs. Inmaux.

TUESDAY, JUNE 16TH.

661—Ohio vs. John Henry.
663—Ohio vs. John Henry.
680—Ohio vs. Larauex.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17TH.

610—Ohio vs. C. Clum.
681—Ohio vs. Larauex.
682—Ohio vs. Larauex.

THURSDAY, JUNE 18TH.

683—Ohio vs. Larauex.
684—Ohio vs. Larauex.

NARROW ESCAPE.—A correspondent writing to an exchange from Anna, O., says that on last Friday night, about 10 o'clock, the Dayton and Michigan passenger train going north, while at a point one mile north of Cairo, escaped a terrible smash-up through the presence of mind of two boys, aged 13 and 16 years, wanderers, going to Detroit.

Wishing to get home, they were taking it afoot on the track at that point, and discovered a tree had fallen across the track. Just then they heard the train whistle a mile back at Cairo. Quick as thought they broke off some of the green branches of the tree, and ran back as far as they could to meet the fast-approaching train, loaded with precious lives, and throwing them on the track, began to swing their hats and vociferate vehemently.

The engineer, H. Rinehart, being on the alert and at his post, discovered the signal just in time to reverse engine and call for brakes. This was responded to with a vehemence, and just in time to avoid a very bad wreck, as the train was not stopped till the pilot of the engine had run into the tree, but not with force enough to do any damage.

The boys were promptly on hand, and through the kindness and proper appreciation of Conductor Jones they were given a free ride to Toledo.

STOLEN HORSE AND BUGGY RECOVERED.—Sunday afternoon, H. SEVERN, who lives about three miles out Monroe street, went to Captain PURDY and told him that he had picked up a horse and buggy near his house, which, he supposed, had been stolen. The Captain immediately sent a detective to look the matter up, and he found that the property consisted of a horse, buggy, silver-plated harness and whip, the whole valued at about $700, all of which he brought to town. Upon the whip was the name of F. MORRIS, Detroit, Mich., written with indelible ink. Capt. PURDY immediately inserted an advertisement containing a description of the turn out in the daily papers, a marked copy of which he sent to the Chief of Police at Detroit. This morning, Mr. MORRIS arrived in this city, claimed and proved his property. He says it was stolen last Friday night from his livery stable in Detroit, by a person who is known, and who will, undoubtedly be captured before many days.

I. O. O. F.—Anniversary Maumee Valley Lodge, No. 515, will commemorate its second anniversary on Friday evening, by a social re-union at Odd Fellows Hall.

The entertainment will consist of short addresses—one of which will make an exhibit of the progress, work, and condition of this young Lodge; also music.

The members of other Lodges, and all the members in good standing with their families are cordially invited to attend.

Maumee Valley, it may be said, seldom attempts anything that does not result successfully, and it is believed that those who will devote an hour or two to this entertainment will feel that the time has not been unprofitably spent.

THE STEAMER WAITE.—A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Times* has been passing judgment on the new steamer. He has been aboard of her, and remarks:

"The Waite is a fine boat. I know that, too, because I had a ride on her, and if her performance the first day may be judged from, she will show her heels to anything on the lakes. In the coming season she will undoubtedly get much of the patronage which has heretofore found its way to the lake summer resorts by way of Sandusky, and this fact may have had something to do with Toledo enthusiasm. The distance is about the same by either route, but as Toledo now claims the best steamer, a goodly portion of the travel will probably set in this direction. For a new boat, she runs the smoothest of any on which I ever took passage."

SENTENCED.—Judge SEWEY sentenced the following prisoners Monday noon:

Chas. Schafer, grand larceny, 1 year in the penitentiary.

Robert Lee, grand larceny, 3 years in the penitentiary.

Conrad Fox, robbery, 3 years in the penitentiary.

Bryan Sweeney, assault with intent to wound, 2 years in the penitentiary.

Jno. Williams, burglary, 1 year in the penitentiary.

THE CLUB HOUSE.—The Club House of the T. & L. E. B. & F. Association is now finished and ready for occupancy, the remainder of the necessary furniture having been sent to Middle Bass Island, on the Hope Sunday. No doubt we shall soon hear reports of the fine times the members and their families are having there at their summer house.

TO TAX-PAYERS.—The County Treasurer informs us that tax-payers are not prompt in their payments. The limit is June 20th and this year the time cannot be extended as heretofore, owing to the change of officers which occurs. For this reason, it will be advantageous for all to be on hand before the expiration of the time named.

C. S. T. CONVENTION.—The Catholic State Temperance Convention concluded its third annual meeting, in Toledo this morning between four and five o'clock, having been in session during the entire night. Owing to the bad condition of the weather last evening, the open meeting intended was not held, and the body went into secret session. Much work was performed, and the greatest unanimity prevailed throughout. It was decided to hold the next annual meeting at Columbus, Tuesday, June 8, 1875.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—Rev. J. V. Conlan, of Cleveland.

Vice President—Wm. M. Manning, Cleveland.

Treasurer—Rev. Father Bowles, Clyde.

Secretary—M. W. Carr, Toledo.

Sergeant-at-Arms—Thos. Costello, Cleveland.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

Wauseon.

EDITOR BLADE:—Monday is a busy day with our merchants and business men, the streets being crowded with teams from the country. Wool is coming in from all parts of this county, and several loads from Henry and Lucas, and some from Lenawee, Michigan. Mr. B. Gould, who resides two miles east of here, brought in his wool this morning, all on one wagon, 675 fleeces, weight 3,805 lbs., and sold to Messrs. Clement & Greenleaf, for 46 cents per lb.—$1,750.30.

Notwithstanding the beer ordinance, farmers will come to Wauseon, where they can get the highest price for their wool and other products, and get goods cheap.

We had a fine rain Sunday night which was very acceptable. X. X.

Wauseon, O., June 6, 1874.

Henry County.

A few nights since, a little son of J. W. Gearing, 3½ years old, wandered to the edge of the canal to play and fell in and was drowned. His father was absent and did not miss him until some time after the accident, and although a number of people were fishing within 50 yards of the place when he fell in, no one saw him.

Mr. Gearing has the sympathy of a large circle of friends in his sad bereavement.

TEXAS, June 3d. E.

OHIO NEWS.

The races commence at Lancaster, on the 24th inst.

The Springfield people "excurse" to Put-in-Bay, on Thursday next.

In Ross County, a lad named C. Deli, aged 16, stole $750 from his father.

Copious showers of rain have recently visited the Miami Valley and Central Ohio.

The State Temperance Convention will meet in Springfield on the 17th and 18th of June.

The Cincinnati Bar Association have repealed their rule forbidding wine at their entertainments. The resolution to have wine was "pased with a hurrah."

In the Dayton District there were a little over 2,000 more kegs of beer sold during the month of May than in the previous month, and there was an excess of 3,000 kegs over May of last year. Should the business continue as brisk as it has started in, for the month of June, the number of kegs disposed of will exceed 4,000 over the number sold last month. This information was derived from the Revenue Office, and may be deemed reliable.

President Thompson's Will.

The will of John Edgar Thomson, of Philadelphia, which was probated on the 5th inst., appoints trustees, after providing for his wife, two sisters, a niece and nephew, said trustees are to appropriate the remainder of the net income of the estate, after the payments specified, or so much of it as may be judiciously applied to the education and maintenance of the female orphans of the railway employes whose fathers may have been killed while in the discharge of their duties, preference to be given first to the orphans of the employes engaged upon the Pennsylvania railroad; second, to those of the Georgia railroad, between Augusta and Atlanta; to those of lines controlled by the Pennsylvania railroad, by lease or otherwise; fourth, to those employes of any other railroad company of the United States of America. The estate is valued at $2,000,000.

New Rates of Postage.

The House Postoffice Committee have reported a bill providing that on all newspaper and periodical publications mailed from a known office of publication or news agency, and addressed to regular subscribers or news agents, the postage shall be charged at the following rates: Newspapers and periodical publications issued weekly and more frequently than once a week, one cent and a half; and on those issued less frequently than once a week, three cents for each pound or fraction thereof. On receipt of such newspapers and periodical publications at the office of mailing they are to be weighed in bulk, and the postage paid thereon by a special adhesive stamp. Newspapers, one copy to each actual publisher residing within the county where the same are printed in whole or in part, go free through the mails, but the same shall not be delivered at the letter carrier offices or distributed by carriers unless postage be paid thereon as the law provides; and newspapers and magazines reciprocally interchanged between publishers, not exceeding 16 ounces in weight, to be confined to a single copy of each publication, go free through the mails. All mailable matter of the third class may weigh not exceeding four pounds for each package thereof, and postage shall be charged thereon at the rate of one cent for each two ounces, or fraction thereof; but nothing herein contained shall be held to change or amend section 134 of said act. Affidavits are to be made by publishers or news agents to secure their adherence to these provisions, for the violation of which penalties are provided.

A Tornado in Illinois.

A terrible tornado passed over Tampico, Ill., on the night of the 6th inst. It made a complete wreck of it, though, wonderful to say, no lives were lost, though a number of persons were injured, several seriously. Twenty-one dwellings were totally destroyed and every house in the town more or less damaged. The elevator of Glassnorn & Bryant, containing 12,000 bushels of grain, and that of Bouch, containing 500 bushels, were demolished, and the depot of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad badly damaged. The most serious casualties are Mrs. J. G. Gates, by breaking a leg in two places; Maria Barnes, jaw broken, dangerously injured on head, doubtful of recovery; another, Mrs. Gates, seriously bruised; Mrs. Pearsall, badly injured; Mrs Gates, shoulder broken; Granville Cannon, badly hurt about the head; J. G. Gates, bruised severely. A number of others were injured, but none seriously. Cannot estimate the amount of damage. The people are hunting up and gathering together the little the storm has left. The tornado struck at 11:10, and was accompanied by rain and severe thunder and lightning. The storm came from the west and lasted but a few minutes. As soon as the information of the calamity reached the officers of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, they volunteered a special train, which shortly arrived, bringing Drs. Edwards and Cooke, from Mendota, to their assistance. They are doing all they can for the sufferers. So far as known, little or no damage was done to the surrounding country.

The number of postal cards furnished the following named offices since May, 1873, was—

1.	New York	11,300,000
2.	Boston	5,100,000
3.	Philadelphia	4,500,000
4.	Chicago	4,300,000
5.	St. Louis	3,100,000
6.	Cincinnati	1,800,000
7.	Baltimore	1,875,000
8.	San Francisco	1,350,000
9.	Buffalo	1,000,000
10.	Washington	1,750,000
11.	Louisville	1,000,000
12.	Pittsburg	950,000
13.	Cleveland	850,000
14.	Detroit	850,000
15.	Milwaukee	700,000
	Aggregate	[illegible]

Consumption, Catarrh, &c., are cured by DR. S. CLAY TODD.

That Cough can be cured by DR. S. CLAY TODD.

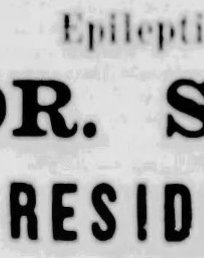
Sealed Proposals

WILL be received at the office of Edward L. Jones, 47 Summit street, until noon, Monday, July 6th, 1874, for building a brick school house in Adams Township, near the junction of South St. and old plank road. Plans, specifications, terms of payment, etc., can be had at the Clerk's office, 47 Summit street. The Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids. C. R. BOWERS, Pres't.
Attest: O. L. WILSON, Jr., Clerk.

Ditch Letting.

THE undersigned will receive bids at his office, corner Summit and Monroe streets, Toledo, until Wednesday, the 17th inst., for making three hundred and seventy eight rods of ditches in Lake Township, Wood county, the work to be done according to the specifications made by the County Auditor.
June 8th, 1874. WILLIAM C. EARL.

WONDERFUL CURES!



PAINFUL AND UNPLEASANT SYMPTOMS REMOVED AT ONCE AND THE DISEASE CURED AS RAPIDLY AS POSSIBLE BY

Dr. S. Clay Todd's New Method of Treatment.

Epileptic Fits Cured Permanently by

DR. S. CLAY TODD,

RESIDENT SPECIALIST,

TOLEDO, OHIO.

OFFICE—Room 1, Mulhenny's Block, 22 Summit Street up Stairs

☞ SEE NAME ON DOOR. Office Hours from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M., Sundays excepted. Consultations free.

Dr. S. Clay Todd cures Liver Complaint, Diseases of the Eye and Ear, Diseases of the Kidneys and Spine, Dropsy, Ague Chills, Bronchitis, Night Sweats, Consumption, Asthma, Throat Diseases, Scrofula in all its forms, Discharges from the Ears, Ulcers, Fever Carbuncles, Piles, Scurvy, Salt Rheum, Old and Running Sores from the joints, Bones, &c. of however long standing, Fever Sores, White Swelling and all forms of Skin Diseases, Rheumatism in all its forms, Gout, Sciatica, Hip Joint Diseases, stiff Joints, Contracted Cords. Flux, Cholera Morbus, Bilious, Remittant and Long Fever cured in from one to three days; Spotted Fever (Cerebro Spinal Meningitis), and Typhoid Fevers cured in from 3 to 5 days. Not necessary to see the patient. Heart Diseases, Palpitation, Neuralgia of the Heart, Diseases of Women and Children, Neuralgia Partial Paralysis, Nervous Debility, and all diseases of the Urinary Organs. Epileptic Fits and all Nervous Derangements, Gravel, Gravel in the Kidneys, Gall stones—all Hereditary and Chronic Diseases; Inflamed or Sore Eyes cured, in all cases. Dr. Todd has permanently cured over 1,200 cases of Epileptic Fits, not having failed in a single case in the past six years. References furnished.

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Sept. 17, 1872.—For the benefit of those who think Consumption incurable I will make a statement of my case: On the 12th of last March, I was taken with the Lung Fever, or as the doctor called it, Pleuro Pneumonia. I was attended by one whom I had considered the most eminent physician of this city, for three months and a half, during which time he employed two other physicians as counsel. For about three weeks I thought I was getting better, when an abscess began to form in my left lung, and the physicians pronounced it Quick Consumption. From this time I failed rapidly, and raised from a pint to a quart of phlegm and matter each day, and had night sweats; by the 6th of June I had got so weak that I could not lift a glass of water to my mouth, and was confined to my bed. At this time, some ladies in the neighborhood persuaded my wife to employ Dr. S. Clay Todd, and I am free to say I improved steadily from the time I began taking his medicines, and in ten weeks I was able to walk two miles, and felt as well as I ever did; now I walk from three to four miles each day, and neither cough nor spit. I have no pain, and think my lung is healed perfectly.
JOHN A. MILLER, 70 West Washington St., Fort Wayne, Ind.

SHE HAD LOST ALL HOPE.

VAN WERT, Ohio, Nov. 20, 1871.—I hereby certify that my daughter was afflicted with Absent Menstruation for 15 months, notwithstanding she was under the treatment of eminent physicians all that time. Having dropsy, sinking spells and supposed to be in consumption, she was greatly reduced in her general health. Becoming alarmed at the danger of her situation, we consulted Dr. S. Clay Todd, of Toledo, and I am happy to say, under Dr. Todd's treatment, she became perfectly well in 90 days. I also had another daughter cured of the piles in 90 days by Dr. Todd. Respectfully, [illegible]

☞ All diseases, by good treatment, may be readily and permanently cured. Address DR. S. CLAY TODD, Toledo, O. P. O. Lock Box 165.

Dr. Todd's New Method of Treatment produces no pain; he does not use caustic, morphine, opium, [illegible] but by the use of **New, Pleasant and Healthful Remedies**, [illegible]

Dr. S. Clay Todd [illegible] physicians, and have received no permanent benefit, and were finally cured [illegible] All Medicines compounded by the Doctor in person.

THE CROPS.

The flies have ruined the tobacco plants in Logan and Todd counties, Ky., the prospect for corn is very poor, and the meadows all look badly.

The Tennessee tobacco crop will be greatly diminished by ravages of the worm upon the bedded plants. Not more than half a crop can be put in.

The Dallas (Texas) *Herald* says that the cotton and corn crop of Dallas county promises a double yield this season, though they may yet be seriously injured by the drought that is prevailing.

Letters received from various parts of Tennessee, Arkansas, Mississippi, Alabama and Missouri represent a considerable decrease in the acreage of cotton planted, and that the condition of the corn crop is decidedly bad. Wheat and oats are moderately fair. All have suffered from drought. There is a growing disposition to increased crops of cereals, including millet and rye.

Crop reports from all parts of Michigan show that wheat is usually good, although winter killed somewhat in some sections. Oats are unusually abundant, and other grains fair. Potatoes are thrifty but threatened with bugs. The fruit prospects are excellent.

It is said by growers that the broomcorn acreage along the Mohawk river, New York, will be greatly decreased this season. On the flat lands between St. Johnsville and Schenectady, where over 3,500 acres were cultivated last season, it is probable that not over 2,000 acres will be grown this season. Many growers have portions of three years' stock on hand, much of which had become mildewed and unsalable in several instances.

Ragged Soles
are never seen in ENGLISH CHANNEL Shoes. These shoes are all the rage. Ladies, ask your dealer for them. A dark line around the sole near the edge shows where the channel is cut. They cost no more, and wear longer.

TUMBRIDGE & CO., BANKERS, 39 WALL ST., N. Y., send free to any address their book, explaining a new and safe system of operating in stocks, on capital as low as $50, without risk. Puts and Calls negotiated at market rates. Fifty dollars for fifty shares of any stock. Send for a copy.

Ladies Careful of their Feet
always wear ENGLISH CHANNEL Shoes and buy none other. A dark line around the sole near the edge shows where the channel is cut. No more ragged soles. Make your dealer get them for you.

YOUTH AND MEN—Suffering from Bad Habit and Effects, Nervous Debility, etc., send 10 cents for Best Book. Nine Illustrations. Dr. E. C. ABBEY, Buffalo, N. Y.

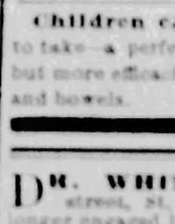
The Climax.
At last a perfect dentifrice has been discovered. Never was tooth brush dipped into a preparation so unobjectionable and so effective as Sozodont.

All its ingredients are botanic. It whitens the teeth, keeps them undiscolored, and free from blemish, and improves the condition of the gums.

Nothing but a broken bank is unmendable by Spalding's Glue.

☞ Economy, comfort, looks, all combine to make SILVER TIPPED Shoes indispensable for children. Try them. Never wear through at the toe.

☞ Behind the age. To fasten the soles of Boots and Shoes to the upper with thread or pegs. CABLE SCREW WIRE is the only reliable method—will not rip or leak; not affected by heat or cold—dampness or drought.



The Centaur Liniments allay pain, subdue swellings, heal burns, and will cure rheumatism, spavin, and any flesh, bone or muscle ailment. The White Wrapper is for family use, the Yellow Wrapper for animals.

Children cry for Castoria—pleasant to take—a perfect substitute for Castor Oil, but more efficacious in regulating the stomach and bowels.

DR. WHITTIER, 617 St. Charles street, St. Louis, Missouri, has been longer engaged in the treatment of all venereal and sexual diseases than any specialist in St. Louis, as the city papers show, also spermatorrhœa, sexual debility and impotency, as the result of self abuse in youth, or sexual excesses; symptoms being nervousness, seminal emissions, debility, dimness of sight, defective memory, pimples on the face, physical decay, aversion to society of females, confusion of ideas, loss of sexual power, are permanently cured. Pamphlet 36 pages free. Every letter of inquiry with one stamp answered.

$72 Each Week. Agents wanted; particulars free. J. Worth & Co., St. Louis, Mo.

WILD LIFE IN THE FAR WEST!
AGENTS WANTED everywhere for this new and beautifully illustrated book of the Author's Thirty Year's Life and Adventures among the Indians, in the Mexican Wars, hunting wild animals, &c., &c. Thrillingly interesting, and selling faster than anything ever before known. Send for illustrated circular. F. A. HUTCHINSON & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

A BOOK FOR THE MILLION.
MARRIAGE GUIDE. A PRIVATE COUNSELOR TO THE MARRIED or those about to marry, on the physiological mysteries and revelations of the sexual system, with the latest discoveries in producing offspring, preserving the complexion, &c.

This is an interesting work of two hundred and sixty pages, with numerous engravings, and contains valuable information for those who are married or contemplate marriage; still it is a book that ought to be under lock and key, and not laid carelessly about the house.

Sent to any one (free of postage) for Fifty Cents. Address Dr. Butts' Dispensary, 12 North 8th St., St. Louis, Mo.

$35,000
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Eleventh Annual Distribution of Premiums to Subscribers of
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EPILEPSY OR FITS. [illegible]

BRUTAL MURDER.

A Former Citizen of Lucas County Killed in California—A Coroner's Jury Pronounce it Wilful Murder—Cause of the Quarrel—The Victim, &c.

Mr. J. B. SCOTT, Auditor of Monterey county, California, sends us the following, regarding the murder of JOHN W. FRICK, a former resident of Lucas county, Ohio, at San Antonio, May 18th:

"An inquest was held on the night of the 20th at the house of Holloway Morris, by Henry Cocks, Esq., Justice of the Peace of San Antonio township, on the body of John W. Frick. From the testimony, it appears that on the evening of the 18th inst., near sundown, the deceased, in company with another young man by the name of Moor, arrived at the house of Mr. Swain, on their way to the ranch of T. Godchaux, some 15 miles distant, where they had been employed to work. Mr. Swain, who is an excellent man, thinking that it was rather late, invited them to unhitch their horses and stake them in the field, which they did. Several neighbors had collected at Mr. Swains, as some of them had been helping him with his hay, and among them was one Charles Bates, who plays the violin. Several young ladies were also present, and an effort was made to get up a dance.

Mr. Morris having asked two of the young ladies to dance, and not being successful, became suddenly enraged, and used a very disrespectful remark. The deceased called him to account, and told him "not to get his back up." Morris was then standing in the door, and several times challenged the deceased to come outside, and he would "fix him," at the same time saying, "G— d——n you, you can't lick one side of me!"

The deceased being stung by the remarks, made in the presence of so many persons, threw off his coat and ran to the door and attempted to strike Morris, but before he inflicted the blow he was cut in the abdomen by Morris, producing a ghastly wound, from which his entrails protruded. Mr. Samuel Bill immediately started to the Soledad station to telegraph for a doctor at Salinas City.

This occurred about 9 o'clock in the evening of the 18th. Salinas City is sixty miles distant, and the doctor did not arrive until 4 o'clock in the morning of the 20th. All this time the unfortunate man's entrails had been out, the neighbors being unable to replace them. The doctor, by enlarging the orifice, succeeded in doing so, and closed the wound, but stated that there was not one chance in a thousand that he could live. On learning this the Justice proceeded to the house and took the dying declaration of the wounded man, whose brain appeared to be perfectly clear. This was about ten o'clock in the morning, and at four o'clock in the afternoon he died.

Following is the verdict of the Coroner's jury: "We, the jury, summoned before Henry Cocks, Justice of the Peace of San Antonio, to inquire into the cause of the death of the body now before us, find that the deceased's name is John W. Frick, aged twenty-one years, from Lucas county, State of Ohio, and that he came to his death from the effects of a wound produced by a knife, in the hands of Holloway Morris, with criminal intent; and that we charge the said Holloway Morris with the crime of wilful murder.

A warrant was issued in the morning after the cutting by Esquire Cocks, and placed in the hands of the Constable, but up up to the present time Morris has not been arrested. Morris owns a small ranch about a mile from where the deed was done. The deceased had but very recently arrived in California, was a very respectable young man, and has a father—a well-to do and respectable man—residing in Lucas county, Ohio.

The deceased was about purchasing an undivided half of Morris' ranch, and had paid Morris $25 on account; but it is said by some that Morris had given the deceased the privilege of backing out of the bargain, and that the deceased was going to avail himself of that privilege.

Morris is a man about forty years of age, and is six feet high, but does not appear so tall, as he is very stoop-shouldered; is of light complexion, heavy sandy beard and mustache, and auburn hair. He has lived in the southern counties. The officers of those counties are requested to look out for him. It appears to have been a very cold-blooded murder.

☞ The Norwalk *Reflector* has this to say about the nomination of Hon. CHAS. FOSTER for Congress:

We presume there will be no opposition among the Republicans of this District, to the re-nomination of Hon. Charles Foster, for Congress, this fall. We know of none. He has proved himself to be an honest, able and faithful representative of the people's interests. And the "Democracy will find Mr. Foster a hard man to beat." The people of this District know, and the people of the country are fast coming to know, that he comes up to the old fashioned standard: "Honest, capable and faithful to the Constitution." Such a man does not need that the newspapers of his district should be continually puffing him in order to bring him into favorable notice among the people.

The disposition on the part of the people of the Tenth District will be gratifying to the Republicans of Ohio and of the entire country, for no man in Congress has won greater esteem than Representative FOSTER.

☞ The farmers in this part of the State are becoming alarmed in consequence of the continued dry weather. In view of the fact that hay and oats will probably be short, the Delphos *Herald* says:

The dry weather threatens very seriously the prospect of the coming crops. The wheat fields are looking well, and give promise of a fair yield. Not so with grass and oats. Both these crops will undoubtedly be short unless a bounteous supply of rain comes soon. The best remedy we know of to supply the deficiency in hay and oats is to sow plenty of Hungarian grass seed. We have known most excellent crops to come from this seed, sown as late as the 10th of July. It is considered one of the most nutritious of all grasses, and is relished by stock of every grade and kind. In many cases they prefer it to the best timothy grass.

☞ The Delaware *Gazette* cannot understand why it is that at least ten Democrats in this Congressional district, which is "now represented by a Republican, and which is very likely to continue to be so represented," should seek a nomination for Congress. The *Gazette* should know that in the absence of popularity, notoriety is sometimes sought by men. Two of those aspirants have already got their fill of the latter and withdrawn from the contest. How many more may reach a like happy condition prior to the meeting of the Convention, may depend upon the vigilance of the police.

☞ The two Democratic candidates for Congress in this district who have recently been placed upon the retired list, are attracting no little attention throughout the country. The Rochester *Democrat*, in referring to the "little indiscretion" which resulted in their "taking off" says: "And there is such a thing, as the late Mr. BENTON would put it, as being too infernally Democratic."

☞ The Bryan *Press* "goes for" General STEEDMAN. It evidently regards him as the probable nominee of his party for Congress, now that he has been defeated for Chief Engineer of the Fire Department. The *Press* evidently does not know Mayor JONES and his capacity for fixing things for himself.

☞ The Napoleon *Signal* is not quite clear as to its duty respecting the vote on the new Constitution. It says:

Possibly, it may be found expedient to vote down the new Constitution. That would at least save us from the lasting disgrace of having a whisky license entailed upon the State for the next 25 years.

☞ THURMAN's minions at Columbus have triumphed. The State Convention of the Democratic party has been postponed until the 26th of August.

ANOTHER VICTIM.

A Man Run Over by the Cars—A Whisky-Bottle Found in His Pocket.

Friday morning another terrible accident happened, by which a soul was ushered into eternity with but an instant's warning. At 5:40 a freight train started from here to go to Detroit. When turning the curve in the road near the Milburn Wagon Works, engineer Fox discovered a man lying on the track a very short distance ahead. He immediately whistled down brakes, and seizing the throttle, threw back the reverse bar and attempted to stop the train. When the engine was about four rails length from the unfortunate man, he raised himself up, looked at the train, and tried to get off the track. It was too late. The engine struck him and passed over him, crushing both his legs to a jelly and cutting the right side of his face almost off.

The remains of the man were taken to Alexis; and word was telegraphed to the depot here, giving the facts. An engine and flat car were sent out and the remains brought to the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, whence they were taken to the station house.

At that place the man was recognized by Turnkey Stein and other persons, as Chas. Cain, who had been released from jail yesterday morning, having been arrested for drunkenness. In his pocket was found a spool of thread with the owner's name upon it, a broken whisky bottle and several smaller articles. It is supposed that as he was in the habit of drinking, he had become intoxicated and had gone to sleep on the track, awakening just in time to see death close upon him. The coroner's jury is holding an inquest this afternoon as we go to press.

DROWNED.

A Raftsman Falls Between the Logs and is Drowned—The Body Recovered.

Saturday morning about half past nine, raftsman, named HUGH MCDONALD was drowned, while working on a raft near the Wabash Round House. It seems that the unfortunate man was making a boom and by some means fell between the logs into the water, and as no assistance could be rendered, he perished.

Word was immediately sent to the Station House, and men were sent with grappling irons to recover the body, which, in two hours after the accident, was done. The remains were taken to the Station House, and from there were taken by a brother of the deceased to his home. The Coroner, on hearing all the facts of the case, deemed an inquest unnecessary.

MCDONALD was a Scotchman, who lived in Defiance, and was, at the time of his death, in the employ of the Canadian Ship Timber Company. He was an honest, upright man, very industrious, and well liked by all who knew him.

SUPREME COURT OF OHIO.

December Term, 1873.

TUESDAY, June 2, 1874.

GENERAL DOCKET.

No. 21. James Carter v. Simeon Jennings. Appeal. Reserved in the District Court of Columbiana county.

White, J., Held:

1. The right to revive an action under title 13, chapter 1 of the code, is not dependent on the discretion of the Court, or of the Judge making the order, but under the conditions and within the time therein limited is a matter of right.

2. The chapter of the code above referred to provides a summary remedy for reviving an action, but the remedy thus provided is not exclusive. The Court has power under section 39 of the code, in the exercise of a sound discretion, to allow the action to be prosecuted by or against the representatives or successor in interest of a deceased party. For this purpose supplemental pleadings may be allowed and process served as in the commencement of an action.

3. The Court, in the exercise of this discretion, is governed by the equitable principle which requires reasonable diligence and good faith on the part of those invoking its action; and where the time has elapsed within which an action can be revived by a conditional order, as provided for in title 13, capter 1, of the code, the application for leave to continue the suit by supplemental pleading, may be granted or refused according to the nature and circumstances of the case.

4. Where pending a supplemental petition to revive an action against the representatives of a defendant, the plaintiff dies, the action may be revived in favor of his representatives by conditional order.

The action is ordered to stand revived in the name of the plaintiff's administrator. On the supplemental petition the action is ordered to be revived against the administrators of Jennings. As to other matters the cause is remanded to District Court for further proceedings.

No. 541. John Warden v. The State of Ohio. Error to the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county.

Stone, J.:

Where two or more persons participating in the felonious intent, are present at the commission of a murder, and being present, aid and abet it, all are principals, although one only is the immediate perpetrator of the act by which death is produced.

Judgment affirmed.

No. 523. William Stanley v. The State of Ohio. Error to the Court of Common Pleas of Cuyahoga county.

McIlvain, J., Held:

The bringing into this State by the thief, of goods stolen in the Dominion of Canada, or other foreign country, is not larceny in this State.

Judgment reversed and cause remanded.

MOTION DOCKET.

No. 216. Patrick O'Keefe v. The State of Ohio. Motion for the allowance of a writ of error to the Common Pleas of Vinton county. By the Court:

1. The gist of the offense defined by the 4th section of the act of May 1, 1854, to provide against the evils resulting from the sale of intoxicating liquors, is the keeping of a place of public resort where intoxicating liquors are sold in violation of law, and not that the place kept is otherwise of any particular description.

2. Where the place alleged to have been kept by the accused is described as a room, no case of variance is presented, although the proof given in support of the charge shows that the room kept was a cellar or a grocery.

No. 203. The National State Bank of Newark et al. v. George Davis, James Dair and John Beggs. Motion for leave to file petition in error to the District Court of Hamilton County.

Welch, J.

1. Where an accommodation indorser of notes took from the principal debtor a mortgage conditioned to save the indorser harmless, and to pay him all money he might be compelled to pay, and might pay, on account of such indorsements; and at the maturity of the notes, having been informed by the principal that he could not and would not pay the same, the indorser, in order to save the notes from going to protest, paid the same without protest—Held: That this was a payment within the purview of the condition of the mortgage, for which the indorser was entitled to the benefit of the mortgage security.

2. Where such principal debtor had in his hands money of the accommodation indorser, or was indebted to him, in a sum equaling the amount due upon the indorsed notes, and in pursuance of an agreement between them, and with the intention to preserve the indorser's mortgage security, the money so in the hands of the principal debtor, or so due from him, was applied by him in the payment of the notes and charged to the indorser as money paid on his account, and the notes so paid delivered to him—Held: That this was in law a payment by the indorser, and not by the principal debtor.

No. 228. Wendell Bloom v. The City of Xenia. Motion for the allowance of a writ of error. Overruled on the ground that the application should be made to the Common Pleas.

ALMOST AN ESCAPE.—Thursday afternoon, about four o'clock, word reached the jail officials that the prisoners under their charge were escaping. Of course consternation was depicted upon the countenances of the deputies and all others connected with the institution, and a grand rush was made to prevent it. Sheriff MOORE was absent with an appraisement Board, but deputies BABINGTON, TUNISON and BODENSMILLER and jailer MCMANUS were soon on hand, and armed for the fray. Doubtful looking characters had been seen on the roof of the jail, and a child reported having seen one descend by the lightning rod. MCMANUS was soon on the roof, and there found Bolin, who is to stand trial for assaulting officer STROUD a few weeks since. B. was lying down, as if endeavoring to escape the eyes of the multitude already assembled about the building. He was returned to his quarters without difficulty, when it was discovered that one prisoner was wanting. Peter Gaffney, under a 30 days sentence for petit larceny, had reached the ground by the lightning rod, and made off. Deputy BABINGTON soon learned the direction taken by the fugitive, and gave chase, bringing him in after less than an hour's liberty. The men had reached the roof by breaking away a grating and getting into the chimney; by hard climbing they were brought very near to freedom.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.—The regular meeting of the Woman Suffrage Association took place on Wednesday, June 3d, at 48 Summit street. The President in the chair.

After the reading of the minutes of the two special meetings, and the last regular meeting, the President alluded to the work to be done in Michigan during the present season, saying pecuniary aid had been pledged from the Toledo Association towards the furtherance of woman's political enfranchisement in that State.

The Secretary reported that one hundred and eleven dollars had already been collected by the Toledo Association, a portion of which had been forwarded, and the remainder would be sent during the coming week.

It was proposed to pay the expenses of a lecturer for a month, if possible, to aid in the Michigan campaign.

Owing to the illness of Mrs. NORTON, she was unable to read an essay, as previously announced, and the President directed that the proceedings of the Presbyterian General Assembly, regarding the preaching and public praying of women in that religious organization be read, and also the recent debate in the United States Senate on woman suffrage in the proposed Territory of Pembina.

Upon motion, a resolution was passed, adjourning the regular monthly sessions of the Association during July and August, special meetings to be called for the transaction of business, as necessity should demand.

The meeting then adjourned to the first Wednesday in September.

THE SPORTSMEN'S CONVENTION.—On Tuesday next the Sportsmen's Convention meets in Cleveland, concerning which much interest is being manifested here.

One of the principal subjects to be considered is the protection of game in Ohio.

In connection with the convention a grand pigeon shooting tournament has been arranged, to take place on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, June 10th, 11th and 12th. The following is the schedule of the prizes offered, and terms of the contest:

First Day—Ten birds, each from plunge traps.

First Prize—One hundred dollars.
Second Prize—One of Parker's fine breech-loading guns.
Third Prize—Fifty Dollars.
Fourth Prize—Twenty-five dollars.

Second Day—Ten birds each from plunge traps.

First Prize—Parker breech-loading gun.
Second Prize—Seventy-five dollars.
Third Prize—Fifty dollars.
Fourth Prize — Fine leather case with breech-loading implements.

Third Day — Sweepstake shooting—Entrance fee $10, birds included; the birds 25 cents each.

Three thousand birds. Guns limited to ten bores, 1½ ounce shot. Professionals barred.

AN ENGINE DISMANTLED IN A SINGULAR MANNER.—Wednesday morning about 6:30 pony engine No. 445 was backing down the grade just east of the C. & T. bridge, when it became necessary to stop, and the engineer put her in the reverse motion, at the same time giving her steam, when with a report resembling the bursting of a boiler or the discharge of a cannon the cylinders were both bursted, tearing away and throwing in all directions the heavy iron steam chest. There was a small Irish lad on the front end of the engine at the time, and although the iron struck him twice on the foot and blew about him in all directions, he escaped without serious damage. The engine at once dropped down the hill, being entirely unmanageable by the engineer, and was stopped only by coming in contact with an engine standing on the bridge with a train of stock. Fortunately no damage was done the second engine.

TOLEDO & GRAND RAPIDS R. R.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Toledo & Grand Rapids Railroad, held at the office of Rawle & Cook, pursuant to notice, on the 3d inst., an election was held, when the following persons were selected as a Board of Directors for the ensuing year: C. H. Coy and T. M. Cook, of Toledo; Geo. W. Reynolds, of Maumee; Thos. Pray, Waterville; Geo. Laskey and Stephen S. Laskey, Grand Rapids, Wood couty; and Hon. D. W. H. Howard, Wauseon, there being 356 shares voted.

The Board elect, after being duly qualified, held a meeting and organized, by electing D. W. H. Howard President, S. S. Laskey Vice President, Geo. Laskey Treasurer, and —— Morehouse Secretary, and also selected as an Executive Committee, D. W. H. Howard, S. S. Laskey, Geo. W. Reynolds and T. M. Cook, after which the Board adjourned, to meet at Maumee on Monday, the 15th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

JOINED THE STATE UNION.—At a meeting of the St. Francis de Sales Temperance and Benevolent Society held last Tuesday evening, the Society joined the State Temperance Union, and elected delegates to attend its annual meeting which is to be held at St. Patrick's Institute, in this city, commencing next Tuesday. The following societies of this city now belong to the Union, and have sent in their reports to Mr. MANNING, State Secretary of the Temperance Union, at Cleveland, and will be represented at the meeting: St. Patrick's, Immaculate Conception and the Society of St. Francis de Sales Church. Rev. Fathers HANNIN, O'REILY and QUINN are leaving nothing undone to make the best possible showing for their societies on the above occasion.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.—We understand that in addition to the present facilities the mammoth grain elevator of the Baltimore & Ohio R. R., at Locust Point, now in course of construction, will be opened for business on the 4th day of July.

The new elevator is said to be the largest grain house in this country, and the B. & O. R. R. will have ample storage and be able to take care of their rapidly increasing business. We also learn that the extension of the B. & O. R. R. is completed to Defiance, and that arrangements have been made with the T. W. & W. R. R. to put on at once a fast freight line to run between western points and Baltimore, Philadelphia and all eastern and southeastern cities.

REFRIGERATOR CAR.—There was a car of the Texas & Atlantic Refrigerator Car Company at the Wabash freight house Thursday. The car contains 40 head of choice Texas cattle, dressed in quarters. It left Dennison, Texas, last Saturday night and arrived here this morning on its way to New York, under the charge of Mr. C. S. Tarbox, who is the traveling agent of the company. The car will be open for inspection every morning till its departure, from three to six o'clock.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.—Hymen has been lax in his duties during the past week. His victims during that time are few, as will be seen by the following:

Perry Coy and Sarah A. Jackson.
John Coslin and Mary German.
Chas. King and Louisa V. Decker.
Henry Gehring and Eliza Decker.
Levi Justice and Mary French.

OHIO NEWS.

The Grand Grove of Druids of Ohio will meet in Dayton on Tuesday night.

There is to be a grand pioneer reunion at Youngstown on the 10th of September.

The Tiffin Woolen Mills are paying 38 to 42 cents for wool.

The jury in the case of Roberts vs. the Security Life Insurance Company, tried at Columbus, have allowed the plaintiff $5,650, the full amount claimed. The claim was resisted on the ground that the deceased misrepresented his health at the time he was insured.

☞ At a temperance meeting in Tiffin Friday night, it was stated that the Tenth Congressional District, three months ago, has six distilleries; now not one of them is running. Two wholesale liquor houses in Tiffin are closed, and the third does but little trade. Revenue receipts have fallen off twenty-three per cent. in the district.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

Henry County.

NAPOLEON.

Gen. P. S. Slevin, of this city, speaks in Napoleon to-night.—Considerable wool has been coming into market here for the past few weeks.—The amount of taxable property in Napoleon is put down by the Assessor at $105,840.—The crops of Henry county are looking very well.—A farmer of Napoleon sheared 51 pounds of wool from five sheep.—Gov. Allen has appointed Dr. E. B. Harrison, of Napoleon, one of the Trustees of the Western Ohio Hospital for the Insane at Dayton.

Putnam County.

Prospects are good for the wheat crop. Some of the blossoms are injured, but enough will be left, if no further damage is done, to produce a good crop.—Last Sunday, at the Methodist Church on Riley Creek, 52 persons were baptized. From 250 to 300 persons partook of the sacrament. About 1,000 persons were present on the occasion.—The Grangers' pic-nic at the county fair grounds will be held on next Wednesday, June 10.—Last week, Mr. Henry Agner sold a fleece of wool which weighed 15½ pounds.

Defiance County.

The loss by last week's conflagration foots up $23,000, mostly covered by insurance.—The Wabash R. R. Co. will erect a mammoth water tank at the B. P. & C. junction, to be used jointly by the two companies.—Last Saturday a little boy named Eddie Spring fell into the flood race at Defiance, and was drowned.—Last Thursday Stone's saw mill, in Adams township, was destroyed by fire. The mill had been owned several years by the Stone Brothers, and was valued at about $2,000.—On Monday evening the building committee of the English Catholic Church opened bids that had been received for constructing the church.—In Defiance township there were 127 births, 74 of which were males and 53 females. One solitary colored child was born. There were 38 deaths.—The new stave factory of Hilty & Dotterer will commence running next Monday.

Allen County.

Last Saturday, a little son of Mr. Coffey, residing on north Main street, Lima, was run over by the hind wheel of a wagon and almost immediately killed.—Alex. Ireland, an employe in the D. & M. shops, in the same city, and well known to nearly all its citizens, died at his residence last Friday night, of dropsy, aged 35 years.—Talbot was arrested last Wednesday, on a charge of rape, said to have been committed against one Polly Gallespie, and after a hearing was bound over to appear before the next term of court.—The Democratic Central and Advisory Committees meet in Lima next Saturday.—The firemen of Delphos will hold a tournament on the 4th of July.

Williams County.

BRYAN.

Teachers' examination at Bryan next Saturday—Jacob Motter committed suicide at the jail on Saturday morning.—The County Commissioners were in session the first three days of this week.—Rev. Mr. Thomas has gone this week to attend the Baptist Association, which meets in Haskins.—Decoration Day was observed on Saturday by the closing of banks, public offices and business houses, and a fair attendance at the cemeteries, where rest the remains of soldiers of the war of 1812 and of the rebellion. An oration by Gen. Stough, vocal and instrumental music, and strewing of flowers completed the ceremonies.

Wood County.

A boy named McFall had one of the bones of his arm broken between the elbow and wrist, on Sunday, by being thrown or falling down a hill—A young man named Oakwood, went into the river to swim, at Perrysburg, on Saturday last, and was taken with a cramp and died in the water. It is said that he had been drinking before he went in.—There were fifty-four converts to the Advent Church baptized in the Maumee river on Sunday last, by the Rev. Mr. Lane, who held meetings for several weeks in Reed's Hall during the past winter. Mr. Lane has now gone to Morrow county to hold tent meetings for a season. The Baptists of Tontogany had baptism at the Maumee on the same day.

Antwerp.

EXCITING TIMES AMONG THE CRUSADERS—TO THE PENITENTIARY, &C.

We had rather an exciting time in Antwerp last Thursday, Friday and Saturday evenings. The crusaders were out, and the saloon keepers were backed by some who think themselves among the best citizens. They were headed by a number of the village Council, an ex-saloon keeper, (who by-the-by was arrested on Friday and brought before the Mayor, on the charge of using obscene language to the crusaders, and will have his trial next Monday,) and followed by a party of roughs, to whom beer was made free by their leaders, on condition that they made it "too hot" for the ladies. On Friday evening, the wife of one of the saloon keepers made a raid upon the ladies who were standing upon the sidewalk, singing, "Come to Jesus," and scattered them by knocking them right and left. Many would have fallen into the ditch if their friends had not caught them. The ladies immediately stepped into the circle again, and did not for a moment stop their signing.

On Saturday evening, the roughs were armed with revolvers, to protect themselves from ladies who were on picket duty trying by persuasion to induce the saloon keepers to close at 10 P. M., and to keep minors from drinking. But beer flowed freely until about 1 o'clock in the morning.

The burglar who was arrested here not long since and taken to Bryan for trial, has been sent up for 11 years. He told the sheriff where he would find some burglar's tools and some more money that he had hidden under a loose plank in the caaboose. They were found where he had left them.

Court sets in Paulding this week. Our cornet band went to Maysville to assist on Decoration Day.

We have been having some fine showers lately, and the gardens are doing nicely.

Our young folks—and some of the old ones 'oo—are improving these moonlight evenings in the croquet drill. ANTWERP.

June 1, 1874.

Monroe.

REUNION OF THE FOURTH MICHIGAN INFANTRY.

The reunion of the old Fourth Michigan Infantry will be held on the 19th of June next, in this city. Arrangements are going forward which will ensure for those who participate a most enjoyable and memorable day. It is hoped and expected that every man of the old regiment able to be present will be on hand. A grand reception will be given in the morning at the City Hall, and a banquet afterwards on Guyor's Island, near Lake Erie. MARK.

June 2, 1874.

The commencement exercises at the Young Ladies' Seminary, Monroe, occur Thursday, June 11th, beginning at 7:30 P. M. The Presbyterian Church will be occupied for the occasion. The commencement concert will be given on the preceding evening at the Seminary Hall. The Baccalaureate sermon on the evening of the 7th will be preached by Rev. Dr. A. T. Pierson, of Detroit.

(For the kind invitation to be present, many thanks.)

Port Clinton.

THE TEMPERANCE EXCITEMENT—HUNG IN EFFIGY.

Temperance matters in this usually peaceful and orderly town, have assumed a phase where personal feeling runs at its highest and and antagonism of the deadliest sort is manifested on all sides. In April last the farming community of Ottawa county became considerably aggitated upon the subject of temperance, and after several consultations engaged the services of Judge W. B. Sloan, of Port Clinton, to prosecute the whiskey sellers. Judge Sloan engaged the services of a Toledo detective who came here and procured evidence against between 90 and 100 dealers. Last Saturday a meeting of the temperance people was held, and it was determined to commence prosecution at once. On Monday afternoon and Tuesday, 24 cases were disposed of, the defendants being bound over to the Probate and Common Pleas Courts. The saloon men became so enraged that they prepared an effigy, to which was pinned the initials "W. B. S.," and hung it from a telegraph pole near the public square. The following day it was removed by the Mayor.

On Tuesday night, a temperance meeting was held at the M. E. Church, at which an address was delivered by Mrs. Ansell, of Chicago. After a call for pecuniary aid in carrying on the prosecution, $500 was subscribed within an hour, and the following morning, when the effigy was discovered, $1,000 was added to the sum. Since then, within the county, $10,000 has been added. Up to Thursday night, 47 cases had been tried and the defendants placed under bonds for further hearing. The work has only commenced and will be carried on with triumphant success by the temperance cause, it is hoped.

June 5, 1874. R. C.

Maumee City.

EARLY TIMES AND SETTLERS IN THE VALLEY.

EDITOR BLADE:—"Now are our bruised arms hung up for monuments." The ancient inhabitants who participated in, or were witnesses of the old county seat conflicts and contests for commercial supremacy between Maumee and Toledo, will realize in existing and prospective relations between these soon to be indissolubly united cities, the aptitude of the above quotation. The "clouds that lowr'd upon *both* houses have long since been in the "deep bosom" of Lake Erie, or some other inland or outland ocean buried.

Your correspondent has spent a day in this delightful town. It is quite unnecessary to assure any one that, in beauty of natural scenery, at least, Maumee City, in the old race, had no peer upon the river. Its early inhabitants were people of high culture and their hospitality had no limit. A remnant of that population only remain. Dr. Horatio Conant, a hero in the honorable profession from which he several years ago by reason of age retired, is yet among us. Mrs. David Hull, Mrs. Norton, Mrs. Gilbert (daughter of the late Judge Wolcott and a descendant of the illustrious chief, Little Turtle) and Mrs. Jonathan Neeley, yet remain. The decimation by death during the past two or three years, among the pioneers of this locality is painful to contemplate. Gen. John E. Hunt, one of the oldest, most prominent and self sacrificing friends of Maumee City, during the contest of the place with rival towns, gracefully surrendered his flag, many years ago, and identified his fortunes with Toledo, where he yet resides. This reluctant movement, or "change of base," as military men would say, of the "old chief," had much to do in the work of reconciliation and "reconstruction."

Now will soon come in the "iron horse," or "narrow gauge," which will bridge the narrow isthmus dividing the two cities, and consolidate their interests by ties that can never be broken. Maumee City and Toledo are destined to become ONE city—the former embracing one of the most delightful wards of the latter—and this, too, "without war, and without dishonor."

I was glad to note that real estate at Maumee City was constantly advancing. So, at least, I was assured by Messrs. C. and E. P. Keeler, who control, chiefly, the real estate interests of the place, and who hold in their hands very desirable property. H. S. K.

June 1, 1874.

Napoleon.

THE CROPS—FIRE—MISCELLANEOUS.

EDITOR BLADE:—It is hot and dry, but we are to have rain on Sunday—at least Prof. Hunnewell has fixed upon that day, and set t apart for that purpose. If it does not rain soon there will not be potatoes enough to supply the necessities of the bugs.

Business seems quite brisk. Wool is coming in quite lively. Wool buyers' sociables are now held around wagons on the street, and there seems to be considerable interest manifested.

The stave factory of Shoemaker & Tressler was burned this morning about three o'clock. The fire company was promptly on hand, and did excellent service, but the building was nearly consumed before the fire was discovered. The stock was nearly all saved. There was no insurance. Loss estimated from $3,000 to $5,000. If Defiance, a small town up west of us, noted for its jail and patent automatic gas machine, had sent down for our fire company, we could have furnished them with a machine whose hose don't "bust" on "account of the heat."

The attention of the community has been directed toward the trial of one of our citizens who was arrested for drunkenness. The said citizen called for a jury trial. He has had two, and efforts are being made to give him another. Jury disagreed, of course.

The base ball interest is in a flourishing condition. We think here that we have a *ten* that can "get away with" anything of the base ball kind, in this corner of the State. If any have doubts, there is a way in which those doubts can be tested. Our grounds are in excellent condition.

It is now expected that Napoleon will be represented in the coming regatta at Toledo, this summer. The Club is busy—out rowing every day. The boys have lots of muscle and do not intend to be in the "pehind poat." Some awful rowing has been done already—twenty-two miles in two minutes or two miles in twenty minutes—something of that kind anyhow. MODOC.

NAPOLEON, June 5th, 1874.

The Iron Dome of the Capitol.

The iron dome of the Capitol at Washington is 300 feet high, and is surmounted by a metallic statue. In reply to an enquiry, as to whether there was a daily movement of the statue, due to the heat of the sun, the architect, Mr. Clark, gives the following particulars:

"The statue on the Capitol has a motion resulting from the unequal expansion of the opposite sides of the dome. The entire length of the line of oscillation of the plummet from the eastern limit to the western limit is only four and a half inches, which would make the inclination in the morning two and a quarter inches to the west, and in the afternoon the same distance to the east. This apportionment of the distance for morning and evening, however, is not strictly correct, and for this reason; that in the morning the east side of the dome is rapidly heated, while the west side is chilled by radiation through the night. Now as the sun passes to the western side of the dome, this side is heated, but as the east side still retains a good portion of its heat, the expansion is more nearly equalized on both sides and the inclination of the statue to the earth to some extent counteracted, so that the inclination to the west is a little greater than that toward the east. The variation is probably about the same all the year round, the extra contracting by cold on one side of the dome during the winter, producing the same effect as the extra degree of expansion by heat on the other side in the summer."

TO PATRONS!

☞ All orders for Job Printing, Book Binding, Paper Boxes, or Stationers' Supplies, should be addressed to BLADE PRINTING & PAPER COMPANY, 154 St. Clair Street.

☞ Letters concerning Subscriptions and Advertising for BLADE, AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL, or LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY MAGAZINE should be addressed to LOCKE & JONES, Prop'rs Of THE BLADE, Toledo.

161 & 163 Water St., Toledo, O. | 202 & 204 S. Meridian St., Indianapolis, Ind.

BOND & ALLERDICE

DEALERS IN

Hides, Furs, Pelts, Wool,

—AND—

Plastering Hair.

Consignments solicited and prompt returns made at *Highest Market Prices.*

Mortgagee's Sale

ON the 20th day of June, A. D., 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M., we will sell by public auction, at the "Haling Place," ½ mile southwest of Sylvania, the following personal property, to-wit:

One 2½ belt Massillon Separator and Wagon.
One Massillon Clover Huller and Wagon.
One down ten horse Power.
Stacker, Fixtures, &c.
TERMS—Made known at time of sale.

RUSSELL & CO.,
Mortgagee.

TRIUMPHANT

THE AMERICAN SEWING MACHINE.

THE most Complete Sewing Machine in the world. The only SELF-TREADING SHUTTLE—there being no holes to thread either above or in the Shuttle. The American Machines have won for themselves unparalleled success. Everybody acknowledges their superior merits. Simple, Durable and Warranted. Try them before you purchase.

TOLEDO OFFICE—63 Madison St.

COMPANY'S OFFICE—1318 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. ☞ Agents wanted.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

FROM my premises, in Toledo, on or about the 28th ult., a Dark Brown Mare, about seven years old, 15 hands high, white spots in forehead, one white hind foot, and a spavin on right hind leg. Any one returning the same, or informing me of her whereabouts, will be liberally rewarded. QUINCY BRITTON.

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the June Duplicate has been placed in my hands.

Tax Payers are reminded that the time provided by the statute for the payment of tax expires June 20th, and that all personal taxes remaining unpaid after that day are subject to 5 per cent. penalty and cost of collection.

Taxes on Real Estate returned delinquent are subject to a penalty of 20 per centum.

Office Hours—From 8 o'clock A. M. to 4 P. M.

J. S. KOUNTZ, County Treas'r.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, LUCAS CO., TOLEDO, May 29, 1874.

TO HORSEMEN!

THE BEST BLOOD IN OHIO.

THE SPLENDID STALLION

Mansfield Golddust

Will Serve a Limited Number of Mares at

OAK GROVE FARM,

(NEAR TOLEDO,)

In Adams Township, Lucas County, Ohio.

At $15 to Insure.

For the Single Leap, $10.

DESCRIPTION:

MANSFIELD GOLDDUST is a Blood Bay with black points, and was foaled in May, 1868. He stands 16 hands high, is well Muscled, very Stylish and Symmetrical in form with fine trotting action. He took the FIRST PREMIUM at two years old, over all others in Kentucky. Took the First Premium at the Ohio State Fair in 1872, over 18 Stallions of all ages, and has taken the First Premium wherever exhibited since he was two years old, being SIX FIRST PREMIUMS IN ALL.

PEDIGREE.

MANSFIELD GOLDDUST was sired by L. L. Dorsey's Golddust, he by Vermont Morgan, he by Gifford Morgan, he by Woodbury Morgan and he by the original, or Justin Morgan, he by True Briton, he by Mortan's Traveler, (imported), he by the celebrated English Eclipse, he by King Herod, he by Blank, he by Old Cade. King Herod was by Tartar, his dam Cypron, by Blaze, by Flying Childers. Vermont Morgan's dam was the Chase Mare, sister to Hill's Black Hawk, by Sherman Morgan. Barnard's Morgan's dam was Old Bonaparte, he by Bulrush, he by Justin Morgan. Golddust's dam was by the imported Arabian horse Zilcadie.

MANSFIELD GOLDDUST'S dam was by the thorough-bred horse, Red Tiger, he by Sir Clinton, he by Sir Charles, he by Sir Archie. Red Tiger's dam was a thorough bred mare by Old Grey Eagle.

Of the colts of Golddust's get, Rolla has trotted under saddle in 2:22; in harness in 2:21. Rossa in harness, at 5 years old, in 2:35. Zilcadie won second money in 5 year old stakes at Buffalo, in 1872, in 2:27; and Fluty won the 4 year old stakes at the same time and place in 2:32. Lucille Golddust has a record of 2:26, whilst Robby Golddust won the 5 year old stakes at Chicago, in 1871, over all others, and the 4 year old Zilcadie distanced the field at the same time and place, and winning at Kalamazoo, Michigan, the same fall. These are a few of the many fast colts sired by Dorsey's Golddust.

MANSFIELD GOLDDUST will commend himself to all who desire first-class Road Stock. He is well worth the attention of Farmers and others interested in Good Stock.

☞ Mares will be kept and well-cared for on Reasonable Terms, but all accidents and escapes are at the risk of the owner.

H. M. LOCKE.

Post Office Address TOLEDO OHIO

NOTICE OF BRIDGE LETTING.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the undersigned until 3 o'clock P. M. of Thursday, June 19th, 1874, at which time said bids will be opened, for furnishing materials and constructing a Howe Truss Bridge of 85 feet span across Ten Mile Creek, on the North and South Road, between Sections 31 and 32 Washington Township.

The abutments to be of stone masonry, with pile foundations.

Bidders may propose for the entire work, or the pile, masonry or superstructure separately.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the Auditor's Office.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids not deemed for the interest of the county.

By order of the Commissioners of Lucas County, O.

E. W. LENDERSON, County Auditor.

Auditor's Office, Lucas county, Ohio, Toledo, May 6th, 1874.

NOTICE OF BRIDGE LETTING.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the undersigned, until 3 o'clock P. M. of Thursday, June 19th, 1874, at which time the bids will be opened, for furnishing materials and building two Strain Beam Bridges of 50 feet span each, 16 feet roadway, with stone abutments and wooden center pier, across Swan Creek, at Monclova Village.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the Auditor's Office, after June 1st, 1874.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids not deemed for the interest of the county.

By order of the County Commissioners.

E. W. LENDERSON, County Auditor.

Auditor's Office, Lucas County, Ohio, Toledo, May 6th, 1874.

A GREAT BARGAIN.

Valuable Lime Kiln Property for Sale.

Having the possession and the legal and equitable title, relieved of all adverse claims and liens, and needing the proceeds to apply on the debts of the late firm of C. M. Woodbury & Co., as standing against the estate of S. S. Kingsley, testate, I offer the Lime Kiln Property, lately held by said firm, for sale. It contains 3½ acres of land, well improved. A good wagon road runs through this land, near the center, two miles to the Station of the L. S. & M. S. R. R., in the Village of Genoa, Ottawa County, Ohio. At the surface, on one side of the wagon road is an inexhaustible quarry of the best stone for making lime, already opened and worked. Also, a barn and two first class monitor, perpetual draw lime kilns, capable of producing eight car loads of lime per week, on a consumption of 4½ cords of wood for each 24 hours. On the same side is an artesian well 80 feet deep.

On the other side of the wagon road is a like well 60 feet deep, a good dwelling house nearly new, and, independent of the quarry, 12 acres of first class corn land. The water in the wells is nearly soft, very pure and more than can ever be needed. There can be no better lime than that which has been and may continue to be made from this quarry in these kilns. Though the property is considered worth much more, I have concluded to offer it at $5,500.

Payments—One-quarter down, balance in four equal payments, in six, twelve, eighteen, and twenty-four months, with 8 per cent. interest, and will give a deed and take back notes and mortgage, or will let the whole rest in contract, as buyer prefers.

CHAS. W. HILL,

Executor of the last will of S. S. Kingsley, deceased.

Toledo, June 6th, 1874.

FOR SALE.

A Farm of 182 acres, 130 acres in good state of cultivation, balance good timber, and well tile drained, two dwelling houses, and all necessary out-buildings, orcharding, etc., five miles from corporation line of city—$18,000; part on time.

AUCHARD & HOLLOWAY,
No. 8 Anderson Block.

New Photograph Gallery.

NO. 47 & 49 SUMMIT STREET,

TOLEDO, OHIO.

W. E. McKECKNIE wishes to announce to the citizens of Toledo and surrounding country, that he has Opened a Gallery of Photography and Fine Art at the above place, and has secured the assistance of Mons. O. Hakeller, one of the most eminent Artists in this country. All Styles of Photographs made, plain, or finished in India Ink, Water or Oil Colors. Old Pictures carefully copied. Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.

LOST—COW—Tuesday, May 12th, a clear white new milk Cow, four years old, with short tail; last seen in 5th Ward. Finder will be suitably rewarded by returning same or giving information where she may be found, to FRED. SOLDWEDEL, 65 Marion street, Toledo, Ohio.

WAITE & WILLIAMS,

73 Madison Street, - - - TOLEDO, O.

Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters.

MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS

For Wrought Iron Pipe, Boiler Tubes, H. B. Smith & Co.'s Patent Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus, Knowles' Steam Pumps and Halliday's Patent Wind-Mills.

Dealers in

Gas Fixtures, Gas and Steam Fittings, and all kinds of Plumbers' Material. We make a specialty of Steam Heating Public and Private Buildings. Particular attention given to jobbing of all kinds.

ESTABLISHED 1849.

BROOKS & LEWIS,

110, 112 & 114 Superior St.,

(MARKET SPACE.)

Are now paying the highest market prices, in cash, for

Hides, Pelts, Wool Tallow, Furs, &c.

☞ Consignments solicited. Prompt returns made. Sisal Hide Rope and Plastering Hair for sale.

Important to Builders and Lumbermen

WALNUT, Butternut, Cherry, Ash, Whitewood, Oak, Sycamore, &c., &c., kept constantly on hand ready for immediate use, dryed by Beach's High Pressure Steam Process.

All grades and thickness of Walnut, Newells Bannisters, Flooring, Pannels, Wanescoting Coffin Setts, one inch to twelve inch plank; Ash and Oak Flooring and Door Sills, and Red Oak Finishing Lumber.

We are Agents for The United States Lumber Seasoning Company, using Beach's High Pressure Steam Seasoning Process.

☞ Lumbermen and Manufacturers will do well to examine this process, as it is superior to all others in drying wood thoroughly, requiring less expense and time than by any other method.

A. ANDREWS, JR., & CO.,

No. 12 Ottawa St., Toledo.

AGENTS WANTED.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Terms free. Add's GEO. STINSON & CO., Portland, Me.

$180 each week to active Agents. Something new and reliable. Write at once. COWGILL & CO., Kalamazoo, Michigan.

PROFITABLE EMPLOYMENT for all who will engage in the sale of our new and fast selling books, by the most popular authors. Circulars free. Address W. E. BLISS & CO., Toledo, Ohio.

$1,000 PER WEEK

CAN BE MADE by any smart man who can keep his business to himself. Address D. F. HERMANN, Hoboken, N. Y.

$200 A MONTH TO AGENTS TO sell the IMPROVED "HOME SHUTTLE" SEWING MACHINE, the only practical, low-priced "Lock-Stitch" Sewing Machine ever invented. Address JOHNSON, CLARK & CO., Boston, Massachusetts; New York City; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Chicago, Ill.; Louisville, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE

NATIONAL CHROMO

of Charles Sumner.

NOW READY—No expense was spared in its execution. Genius and art will be recognized. It is an *unparalleled success. Active men and women wanted immediately.* Address EDSON H. PARMELEE & CO., 232 N. 8th St., Phila.

LIVINGSTONE IS DEAD.

For 30 years millions have intently watched his heroic struggles, and now eagerly desire the Complete Life History of this world renowned hero, which unfolds also the curiosities and wealth of a wonderful country. It is just ready. One agent sold 184 in six days. For particulars, address HUBBARD BROS., either Philadelphia, Boston or Cincinnati, O.

$10.00 A DAY made with our grand COMBINATION PROSPECTUS.

Represents 50 different books. Agents say this is the

BEST THING EVER TRIED.

The books sell themselves in every family, and good men can make a business for life in one county. Full particulars free on application, or complete outfit sent post-paid on receipt of $1.50. Address JOHN E. POTTER & CO., Publishers, Phila., Pa.

$20. We will give a Man, Boy, Woman or Girl, in every village in the United States,

A Chance to Make $20 in Two Days.

☞ Write—postal card will do—to

LOCKE & JONES Toledo, Ohio.

$100 to 200 per month guaranteed to agents everywhere, to sell our *Indestructible White Wire Clothes Lines.* Sample free. Address the *Hudson Wire Mills,* 128 Maiden Lane, N. Y., 18 Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

EXPERIENCED AGENTS WANTED in every City and Township for the Private Life and Public Services of SALMON P. CHASE, by R. B. Warden. Only Authorized Biography of the late CHIEF JUSTICE compiled from his Diaries, Letters and Papers. DISCLOSES MUCH OF THE INNER FINANCIAL, MILITARY AND POLITICAL HISTORY OF THE LATE WAR. Most important contribution to the history of the country published for many years. Certain to command a quick and large sale everywhere. Bound Prospectus and Outfit, $1. Mention experience and choice of territory, and write at once to WILSTACH, BALDWIN & CO., Publishers, 141 and 143 Race st., Cincinnati, or W. E. BLISS & CO., General Agents, Toledo, O.

AGENTS WANTED.

GOOD PAY FOR GOOD WORK.

THE National Life Insurance Company desire to secure the services of one or more men in each county in the United States to solicit among farmers.

The Company prefer farmers—men who are well known in their neighborhoods, and of good repute. To such the most liberal terms will be given. For particulars address

JOHN M. BUTLER,

Secretary National Life Insurance Company Philadelphia, Pa.

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL

"JOE JOHNSTON'S BOOK,"

NARRATIVE OF

Military Operations directed during the late War between the States, by JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON, General, C. S. A.

Illustrated by Numerous Steel Portraits and Maps.

Octavo; Price, in Cloth, $5; Sheep, $6

Gen. Johnston's book is highly recommended by Gen. Sherman, Gen. Hooker, and other Union Generals. Sold by subscription. Apply for terms and territory to

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AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE FOR

KIT CARSON'S

LIFE AND ADVENTURES.

From facts narrated by himself. Embraces events in the life time of America's GREATEST HUNTER, TRAPPER, SCOUT AND GUIDE; includes vivid accounts of the every day life, inner character and peculiar customs of all INDIAN TRIBES OF THE FAR WEST; an accurate description of the country, its condition, prospects, resources; its mountains, rivers, valleys and natural wonders. Also, a full and complete history of the

Modoc Indians and the Modoc War.

Splendidly illustrated and sells at sight. Agents reporting from 15 to 25 subscribers each per week. Illustrated circulars sent free to any address by

QUEEN CITY PUBLISHING CO. Cincinnati, Ohio

Farm, Garden and House.

Home-Made Cheese.

A farmer who keeps six cows ought never to be without cheese for his table, and unless situated conveniently near a factory where he can have it more cheaply made than at home, it should be made there. Indeed many farmers who carry their milk to the factory during the season may at its close make their own supply of cheese with profit. A very good article of cheese may be made from only two cows, and families who keep but two or three cows cannot make a more profitable use of milk during the cool weather in the fall than to convert it into cheese. The milk should be set in the common pans in as cool a place as may be at command until there is an accumulation of several days' milk. The object in setting it in a cold room is to prevent the rising of cream, and to preserve the milk until enough is saved to make it an object to work it up. Before the oldest milk begins to turn, the whole lot is skimmed up, and set it in a large brass kettle. A clean, new washtub, which has not been painted on the inside, would be preferable. A few pans of the newest milk are reserved and placed over kettles and pans of hot water on the stove, and, when heated, added to the mass in the kettle till the whole is brought to the uniform temperature of about 85°, or a little below the blood heat,

A portion of a well-cured rennet, about the size of three fingers, should be soaked over night in warm water, which is poured into and mixed with the milk. To determine just the amount of rennet to be used is one of the most difficult things in the whole process. The curd should "come" in about forty to forty-five minutes. If it comes too soon the first time, less rennet must be used the next time. If it is too long coming, more must be used. Where cheese making is an every day business, a different process of preparing the rennet is far preferable; but where the cheese is "run up" only occasionally, there is no other way than to prepare the rennet for the occasion. When, on running a finger or two under a portion of the curd and gently raising it, it readily breaks or splits, it is ready to be cut. This should be done with a long, thin wooden knife, cutting the whole curd, from top to bottom, into squares of about two inches. After it has stood in this conditiod ten or fifteen minutes, the curd may be carefully broken up with the hands, care being being taken not to squeeze it. In a short time—say ten or fifteen minutes—the curd and whey will have become sufficiently separated, so that a portion of the whey may be dipped off and heated in the same manner as the milk was in the beginning.

During this process of dipping off the whey, the curd may be gently broken up into lumps about the size of chestnuts.—This done the heated whey may be gradually returned to the tub till the mass is of a temperature of 96° to 100°, or "at blood heat." The heat must be raised somewhat slowly, the curd meantime being stirred and broken. The curd may now be left to cook for thirty or forty minutes, when it should be again stirred and broken until it has a firm consistency. When on taking a handful of the curds and squeezing them firmly they drop apart on relaxing the hold, they are ready to be removed from the whey. A cloth strainer is then thrown over them and as much of the whey dipped off as is convenient, after which the strainer is spread over a basket or a low-sided box with a bottom of narrow slats, and the curds are put into it to drain.

When thoroughly drained and aired they may be salted, with four or five ounces of salt to ten pound of curd. The whole should be thoroughly and intimately mixed and broken up, when it will be ready for the press. Formerly it was supposed to be necessary to press the cheese to get the whey out; such, however, is not the case with well-made cheese. The object in pressing it is chiefly to cause the particles to adhere and make a homogeneous mass. The size and form of the cheeses is a matter of taste. Perhaps as good a size of hoop as any for the small family cheeses in ten inches in diameter. The old form of flat cheeses is generally preferred for farm dairies to the high form adopted in factories. They do not need bandaging. They should be turned in the press after three or four hours, after which a few hours', or at most a day's pressure will be sufficient. The style of press to be used for these little cheeses is of no importance whatever—a bit of scantling or a rail may be made to do all the service needed, placing the cheese near one end of the lever, and laying a short stick of timber across the other end.

Vegetable Manures.

Dr. Pendleton, of the Agricultural University of Georgia, has made report of certain experiments with manures to the Georgia Agricultural Convention, which contains some facts that are of interest to farmers. In regard to vegetable manures, he says:

"The importance of vegetable mold to be used in conjunction with fertilizers, was tested as follows:—One row with enough mold from the woods to half fill the furrow, with ammoniated phosphate at the rate of 200 lbs. per acre, made 990 lbs. of seed cotton. The fertilizer without the mold made 742lbs.; the natural soil, 422lbs. The fertilizer with the vegetable mold, made 128 per cent. on production; without it, only 71 per cent.; showing that the presence of organic matter in a soil adds much to the production when fertilizers are used.

"The importance of husbanding the vegetable matter of the soil, cannot be impressed too often or too deeply on the cultivators of the soil. Where a good crop of grass, weeds or pea-vines or other plants have decayed in a soil, there is enough of all the mineral substances left in an available condition, except phosphoric acid, to make a fair crop of any of the farm products. One thousand lbs. of grass decomposed in the soil will furnish four times as much potash as will be required to make one thousand pounds of corn or wheat, and half enough phosphoric acid, with quite an overplus of all the other mineral substances. The straw of the cereals will furnish more than enough of every one of them except magnesia and phosphoric acid; nearly enough of the former, and one-fourth enough of the latter. To make peas there are enough of all the minerals in grass, with quite an overplus, except phosphoric acid; just half enough of this, and double enough of potash. Pea-vines furnish a superabundance of potash and lime, to make both corn and peas, in fact of every mineral substance except phosphoric acid. There is about half enough of this to supply the demand. There is a sufficiency in grass to make the seed and fiber of cotton, of all these substances except magnesia and phosphoric acid. The stalks of cotton will also furnish enough of all the mineral food except potash, magnesia and phosphoric acid. These three are quite deficient. Thus allowing that stalks of cotton left in a field weigh as much as the seed taken from them, for every thousand pounds there will be taken away eight pounds of phosphoric acid in the seed, more than is left in the stalk; ten pounds of potash and six pounds of magnesia. And when it is remembered under our system of clean culture, the cotton stalk is about all the organic matter left in the field, and the cattle take off a good portion of this during the winter, it is not wonderful that our lands deteriorate, our crops rust and purses remain empty. The inference is clear from the above facts that a good crop of grass and weeds, or other vegetable matter covered in the soil and properly decomposed, will furnish a sufficiency of all the mineral substances, to make a good crop of corn, cotton or peas, except phosphoric acid:—That a piece of land run in cotton for a number of years, will rapidly be deprived, not only of its nitrogen but its phosphoric acid, and gradually of its potash and its magnesia:—That in a system of rational agriculture, it is quite as important to husband the organic matter of the soil as it is to apply fertilizers of any kind:—That one of the most important processes for obtaining soluble mineral food for plants, is to furnish the land with vegetable matter by a proper rotation of crops:—That the mineral substances of plants become, in the very process which dissolves them, available for a succeeding generation of vegetable growth, by the extreme mechanical fineness to which they are reduced, and the action upon them of the ammonia and carbonic acid, escaping from their albuminoids during the process of decay."

Carbon for Hogs.

There is no doubt in our mind of the benefit from feeding crude carbonaceous matter to swine when they are kept in close pens. The avidity with which hogs eat rotten wood is well known. Charcoal is but another form of carbon. Bituminous is still another form. The utility of feeding wood and coal has long been recognized. We, some years since, substituted the ordinary Western stone coal with the best results, where from two to five hundred hogs were kept in close pens and fed on the refuse of city hotels. Something of the kind seems as necessary to them as salt to strictly herbivorous animals. We have known them to consume a pound in the course of a day, and again they would not seek the coal for some time. Just what particular use the coal is in the animal economy is not so easy to answer. Swine are especially liable to scrofulous and inflammatory diseases. Carbon, in the shape of coal, is an antiseptic, and the probability is that it acts in this way in purifying the blood.—*Western Rural.*

Hungarian Grass.

I have fed it to horses for two winters, changing it occasionally with cut oats, with the very best results, not having a sick horse during that time. But for feeding cattle I have never heard any objections to it. And I can say from my experience that there is nothing better for calves and milch cows. It may be fed to them in racks, or cut up and fed in troughs. Under the latter arrangement there is less waste.

It is true that it is exhausting to the land; but not more so than a crop of oats, or any other heavy crop that is produced in so short a time. It is a very good crop to be followed by wheat and permanent grasses, as it leaves the land so thoroughly clean of weeds.

I would like also to call the attention of the farmer to its easy curing and keeping qualities. It would pay every farmer to raise a few acres to top off the oat stacks, wheat stacks, and clover hay, as it is impervious to water, and is very little injured, even that which is exposed on the outside of the stack remaining sound.

It can be sown at a time when the farmer is not engaged with any other crop, from the 15th of May until the 10th of June, after he has planted his corn. And it is not ready for harvesting until the wheat and oat crop have been secured. It will yield on good land two to four tons per acre, worth ten dollars per ton; and if it is threshed out for the seed, it will make from twelve to fifteen bushels per acre. The seed is worth from one dollar and fifty cents to two dollars per bushel, and the straw is worth almost as much for feeding stock as it was before the threshing.

The mode of cultivation is as follows: After a good deep plowing put the ground in fine order with the harrow and roller, then sow three pecks or a bushel of seed per acre, then harrow and roll. It is a very certain crop, and I have never known it to fail when sown on good land. I know of no crop more profitable for the farmer to raise for his own use.—*Home Journal.*

Curiosities of Grafting.

There are many curious facts about vegetable life, says the Massachusetts *Ploughman.* We can, for example, graft the apricot on the plum, and the peach on the apricot, and thus we may produce a tree with plum roots and almond leaves. The wood, however, of the stem will consist of four distinct varieties, though formed from one continuous layer. Below the almond wood and the bark we shall have perfect peach wood and bark, then perfect apricot wood and bark, and at the bottom perfect plum wood and bark. In this curious instance we see the intimate correspondence between the bark and the leaf, for if we should remove the almond branches, we might cause the several sorts of wood to develop buds and leafy twigs, each of its own kind. Each section of the compound stem has its seat of life in the cambium layer, and the cambium of each reproduces cells of its own species out of a common nutrient fluid.

Confidence of Cattle.

A Massachusetts farmer says: "My cattle will follow me until I leave the lot, and the way up to the barn-yard in the evening stop and call for a lock of hay." Smithson says there is nothing at all remarkable about that. He went into a barn-yard in the country one day last week, where he had not the slightest acquaintance with the cattle, and an old bull not only followed him until he left the lot, but took the gate off the hinges and raced with him to the house in the most familiar way possible. Smithson says he has no doubt that the old fellow would have called for something if he had waited a little while, but he didn't want to keep the folks waiting for dinner, so he hung one tail of his coat and a piece of his pants on the bull's horns and went into the house.

How to Manage a Fractious Horse.

We find the following in the *Live Stock Journal:*

A beautiful and high spirited horse would never allow a shoe to be put on his feet or any person to handle his feet. In attempting to shoe such a horse, recently, he resisted all efforts, kicked aside everything but an anvil, and came near killing himself against that, and finally was brought back to his stable unshod. This defect was just on the eve of consigning him to the plow, where he might walk barefoot, when an officer in our service, lately returned from Mexico, took a cord about the size of a common bed-cord, put it in the mouth of the horse like a bit, and tied it tightly on the animal's head, passing his left ear under the string, not painfully tight, but tight enough to keep the ear down and the cord in place. This done, he patted the horse gently on the side of the head and commanded him to follow, and instantly the horse obeyed, perfectly subdued, and as gentle and obedient as a dog, suffering his feet to be lifted with entire impunity, and acting in all respects like an old stager. The gentleman who thus furnished this exceedingly simple means of subduing a very dangerous propensity, intimated that it is practiced in Mexico and South America in the management of wild horses.

"Wasn't that a waste of powder?" said an Irishman to a Kentuckian who had just brought a coon to the ground, with his rifle, from a large tree. "Why so, Pat?" asked the hunter. "Sure the fall would a kilt him."

Correspondence.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

The Burglars—Some of Their Tools and How They Work—Meat—The Freight Question—Weather—Business.

NEW YORK, May 14, 1874.

England furnishes excellent laborers, splendid soldiers, great novelists and great poets, but her supremacy does not end with these. She furnishes the most accomplished, reckless, brutal and skillful burglars that afflict the world. A gang of perhaps twenty, came over last fall, to prosecute their business in the New World. Four of them were arrested last week, and I thought, possibly, a look at them and their tools, might result in something. I found two men, of perhaps forty years of age, with low foreheads, small, keen ferret-like eyes, short squat figures, but of wonderful strength, both with the small broken nose that seems to always be a token of a life of violence and dissipation. The third was a rather handsome young man, whose face was as clear and honest as though he had been in a confidential position in a bank, and the fourth was a mere lad, whose face, young as it was, was as brutal as those of the two older ruffians. The elder villians were reticent, but the young man was very communicative and from him I got some items that were, to me, at least, of interest.

"Why did you leave London?" I asked.

"Because it got too warm for us," was the reply. "We were wanted for jobs we had performed in almost every city in England and we couldn't keep the police off us any longer."

"But, if you had done so many 'jobs,' you ought to have had money enough to have retired on by this time."

"On the contrary, we had to borrow money to get away on. You see, this style of business don't make money if you are known to the police and other people who live off of us. If a man who had a good name should break a bank and get £20,000, and get away with it, it would be a nice thing for him. But with one like me, for instance, it's different. Last year I cracked a bank and got that sum, all in good money. But it took five of us to do the job—then the watchman of the bank had to be let in—that made six—then three detectives, who were employed to work up the case, got their claws into us, and to keep out of prison, we had to divvy with them, and they kept bleeding us. So, after all, I got out of it, really, about £400. And then, to keep myself out of trouble, I had to keep in hiding, and didn't do a stroke of work for over six months.

"The last job before that was a haul of solid silver ware, that I did all alone, with no partners, and I got £7,000 worth of it, and thought I had a good thing. I couldn't keep the stuff, and couldn't sell it as it was. The Jew fences got hold of me, and I had to break it up and sell it for just what they saw fit to give me, for they could floor me at any time. They melted it, and gave me £600. It's a bad business. I'd rather have a good salary, and follow an honest life."

"Who and what are these comrades of yours?"

"The two older men are regular cracksmen, that is to say, they were born to the business, and know nothing else. They were once precisely like the boy yonder. He was taken out of an asylum by a cracksman and brought up to it."

"What use do you make of him?"

"He has been trained to pick pockets,—to rob halls, and that kind of work, when opportunity offers, but we use him in other ways. He gets into houses on all sorts of pretexts, and gets the run of a house that we have spotted to go through. He will see more of a house by going through from the back area to the front, and with ten minutes talk with a servant maid, than you could by going through it from top to bottom. He knows houses, he does. Then, if we have to cut a hole through a door, we slip him through, and he unlocks in a jiffy without noise. He can climb like a monkey, and is just about as fearless. Jimmy is a good boy."

"Do you have to use violence very often?"

"Very seldom—never if we can help it. Amateurs do frequently—a thorough-bred not twice in a life-time. We get into a house, but always leave a way out—a clean, unobstructed way. Now if we are in a room and the people wake up, we get out when it becomes dangerous, and if our outlet is not obstructed it is all right, and nobody is going to be hurt. But if a man gets in our way when we are going out, we dodge him if we can—if we cannot we knock him down—and if he grapples us we use a knife or whatever is the shortest way of getting rid of him. We are always prepared, and will of course kill rather than be caught."

"You have been communicative, and I am obliged to you."

"I had as soon talk as not, for I shall quit the profession. They can't give me more than five years for what I am here for, and I shall get out and live on the square after that. I wasn't born to it, and I don't like it anyhow."

The tools taken with these fellows were shown me, and they were as instructive as their owners' talk. Keys to unlock anything—thin wedges of steel to go through safes with, ropes with which to get into second stories; long, flexible bamboo rods in sections like the fancy fish-poles, on which sponges saturated with chloroform are hung. And this, by the way, is a pretty operation. The burglar climbs by his cord to a second story window—a diamond and a pitch plaster takes out a pane of glass without noise—the chloroformed sponge on the end of the bamboo rod is held to the nose of the sleeper, and in a few minutes it is as safe to go into that room as it would be were the occupant dead. Science has thus been subordinated to crime as well as to legitimate purposes.

Their weapons of offense and defence are extremely ingenious. The sand bag is a simple bag filled with fine sand, with which a terrible blow can be given without making any noise. Then they have a long leather weapon shaped like a club, filled with the same material. The jimmy, which is the technical name for a small steel crow bar, is a terrible weapon, in addition to which they have the most deadly and certain revolvers, and the most murderous knives.

But enough of these fellows. I saw them in my own bed-room—in imagination—every night for a week, after my interview with them.

MEAT.

New York is bothered about meat. The dairymen for hundreds of miles about the city, never keep calves, for the calf consumes milk, which is their profit. Unscrupulous butchers from the city go out and contract them by the thousand, and kill them when they are a week or two old, and this vile stuff is exposed for sale in the markets. There is a law regulating the traffic in meats, and so much sickness has been caused by unwholesome meats, that the health officers have taken the matter in hand. One day last week seven thousand carcasses of calves, less than four weeks old, were brought to this city. Of course the butcher sufficiently unscrupulous to sell immatured veal, would just as quickly sell diseased meat of other kinds. So you see the poor people, who have to depend upon the lower grades of butchers and are compelled to eat cheap meat, have an exceedingly good chance of living on meat that will make but a short stay to life. The better class of butchers are as honest here as they are anywhere, but heaven help those who are obliged to depend upon the lower grades.

THE FREIGHT QUESTION

is the ghost of the New York business man, and is once more under discussion. The trouble is terminal facilities. So long as the Erie Canal could bring hither all the produce of the country it was all lovely, but the trouble is the production has outgrown the canal and many millions of bushels had, perforce, to go by rail. And the railroads have no facilities for putting it on vessels. In fact, all that comes by rail has to be carted and handled by hand, and the cost of this more than eats up the profits, and is a grevious tax upon the producer. Hence the grain trade of the city is being diverted to other points—Montreal, Philadelphia and Baltimore. The Pennsylvania Company have already pushed a branch to Toledo, one of the great grain gathering points, and a vast amount of grain from that point which formerly went to New York goes now to Philadelphia. The Baltimore & Ohio is pushing a line to Chicago, and another to Toledo, to take its share, and the great line of propellers and sail vessels from Toledo to Montreal is being increased as fast as vessels can be built. And now New York is sweating over the prospect, and is talking of building railroads to the water side, and all that sort of thing. What New York will have to do to hold her commercial supremacy will be to enlarge the Erie Canal so that lake vessels can pass through without breaking bulk at Buffalo, and then for the winter traffic get her railroads down to the docks, where the export vessels can take grain directly from the cars. Then there should be a little infusion of honesty among the officials, so that the saving in facilities would not be counterbalanced by stealings. This would fix New York as the commercial capital of the country forever, and nothing else will.

THE WEATHER.

After the worst winter and spring ever known, we are at last seeing the sun every day. And it looks goods. So far, for weeks, it has been nothing but rain, rain, rain. But Old Sol has finally got out and New York is once more bright and beautiful.

BUSINESS

is as dull as it can be, and the merchants have given up all hope of its being any better this spring. They hope for a good fall trade, but the spring they consider hopeless. I guess they are right. The people are buying just as little as possible, and paying the same way. May the change soon come.

PIETRO.

LETTER FROM CAIRO.

The Mississippi River—Various Topics—The Unpopularity of the Civil Rights Bill at the South.

(Correspondence Daily Blade.)

CAIRO, Ill., May 26, 1874.

Here we are at the "meeting of the waters" of the stately Ohio and the grand Mississippi, the mother of waters. The trip from Nashville to Hickman, Ky., carries us by some of the best and at the same time some of the poorest land in Tennessee. From Nashville to the Tennessee river the country is rolling and attractive, as far as the scenery is concerned. But we were especially impressed with the lack of improved lands and thriving towns, one is so accustomed to see in this railroad land of ours. Not one improved farm was visible along the road from the starting point to the Tennessee river. After crossing that on a very fine iron bridge, we struck a level country of rich alluvial soil, adapted to the cultivation of cotton and corn. The former crop seems to be the staple, as the newly planted fields testified. All the farms were in good condition, something unusual to the eyes of a traveler through the South. Fences in excellent condition, good buildings, and every evidence of thrift and prosperity. All the country along the Tennessee river was overflowed for miles along the railroad, to the depth of fifteen or twenty feet. Evidences of this were seen as far as four miles from the river. The river at Johnsonville is very attractive to the eye as seen from a distance. I presume a closer acquaintance would break the charm, as it does in many other cases. Never heless, we will long remember the fine view from the bridge, as it seemed to us there. The picture is framed and hung in memory's hall for future enjoyment and admiration. We reached Hickman, Ky., the terminus of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railroad at 9:30 P. M., and beheld the mighty Mississippi for the first time. What emotion stirred within us as we gazed over the broad expanse of waters and listened to the band discoursing sweet music on the river, and the murquitoes, sociable fellows, tuning their horns and whetting their bills for the dainty repast of fresh visitor they would regale themselves with. Finding that we could not get off before morning, we went to the "best hotel in de place," as the piece of ebony informed us, and engaged a night's lodging, speaking for the first boat up the river. We retired to the room assigned us and found company in the shape of a fat old gentleman, who occupied one of the two beds of the room, and who was making vigorous efforts to convince the musquitoes that their company was not acceptable, and at short intervals of turning up his nasal organ in opposition to the soothing influence of morquito music. But the delusion of sleep was a failure. Slap! spat! some remarks not complimentary to the company who were singing such sweet songs in his ears, and two hundred and fifty pounds of uneasiness tried again to go to sleep. But now comes our turn. O, ye fates! could ye not show some spot where weary mortals can find rest without this terror and torment? But, between our diversion at our fat friend's chatty remarks to the little torments and the continued fight on our own part to save a respectable part of ourselves, the night passed, and we welcomed the dawn with glad hearts, for with it comes the "waitah" to tell us that the boat is coming. A pleasant ride of four hours brought us to this place, where we are waiting for an Ohio river steamer, for Cincinnati. We are stopping at the St. Charles Hotel, Sweet, Wilcox & Co., proprietors. It is a good house, the best in the place, with good accommodations, an obliging clerk, and a fine location, right on the river bank, giving you a view of the trio of States—Illinois, Kentucky and Missouri. The ride from Hickman to this point is not without interest, although the sameness of the scenery renders it monotonous for a long journey. The contined changing of the river channel, with its shifting sand-bars, low banks and monotonous cottonwood borders of two or three years growth, are things that awaken interest and thought. Change is written everywhere.

The absorbing topic of conversation throughout the South is the "Civil Rights Bill." It is very obnoxious to every one, and apparently will meet with very bitter opposition all through the South. In Tennessee public opinion finds expression in the severest terms of censure and condemnation. On the train you hear men talking over it, and condemning it in no mild terms, and the threat was made in a Nashville paper, as expressing public sentiment, that the free school law would be repealed instantly, and hotel keepers say they will close their hotels, and a general upheaval may be expected, judging from the opinions expressed. A vivid imagination forsees a war of races, massacres, and either extermination or colonization of the colored race. The colored people as a race are not anxious about the "Bil" passing. Most of them say they are satisfied with what they have, and so far as rights and privileges being forced upon them without asking even their consent, they deem it unnecessary, and are somewhat fearful of the results. But, with all this threatning on the one side and shrinking on the other, there seems to be under it all a sense of the justice of the whole movement, and although it is apparently "rushing" the matter, yet all will come out right in the end. There is no doubt but that if it becomes a law it will work to the detriment of the colored race in more ways than one, and especially in the matter of education and free schools. This is to be regretted, but it will only be temporary, and the good sought will be accomplished in the end. It will be, indeed, a bitter pill for the South, and it will have to be forced down, but bitter medicine often works a speedy cure.

DON WILLARD.

LETTER FROM TEXAS.

Texas Farming Lands—What they are Worth and How it Pays to Farm them.

SAN ANTONIO, May 16, 1874.

* * * A year and a half ago land on the line of the G., H. & S. A. R. R. could have been bought at $1.50 an acre, but now it is ready sale at $30 and $40. Gold cannot get some of it, and it will continue to advance, for an acre of good land in this healthy, mild climate will eventually be worth two in any portion of Ohio or any of the Western States. The climatic advantages here will make it worth five times as much, because the farmer can make five times as much from it and live in a mild climate; in fact, an acre of land in Western Texas would be worth more than an acre in Ohio if nothing but grass could be grown upon it, instead of which it is the equal of Ohio for anything you will plant or sow, and, for many crops, the superior. The net income here for land in cultivation is $16 an acre, according to the U. S. census returns, while it is but $12 in Iowa, and probably not more in Ohio.

We have now got corn in roasting ear, new Irish potatoes of splendid size and quality, ripe tomatoes, enormous cabbage, planted last October, and an endless variety of garden vegetables; fruits and grapes are half grown; strawberries and dewberries have been ripe for three weeks, and melons, weighing from 30 to 80 lbs., will be ripe within fifteen days. Wheat and oats are being harvested and are unusually late this year.

Now, as soon as we make R. R. connection (and they are working 15 miles from town) we will have 40,000,000 of people before us to sell those things to, among whom there will be enough to buy all that can be raised in Western Texas at any reasonable figure we may ask.

Take the single item of green corn alone, and you will agree that for the next eight weeks, hundreds of thousands of bushels could be sold in your Northern and Western cities, at 10c an ear, for there are people everywhere, whose stomachs are their Gods, and money is not denied them; no doubt the rich men, restaurants and hotels of Toledo would like a few hundred ears a day at that price. Corn can be transported and sold as far north as Boston and Washington, at a cost of not less than $5 per 100 ears, leaving a net profit to the farmer of at least $5, and counting fifty bushels to the acre, would leave him $1,000 an acre for his labor. Now when he comes to add fruits, vegetables, berries and new flour, you may estimate the profits of gardening, farming and fruit growing if you can, and who is there in all the land that can dispute this position? We have got these articles for sale to-day, and you would buy them to-day, if we could get them to you. It is our climate that gives us this great advantage, and it is this that will settle Western Texas inside of ten years, like Italy is settled, for her air is purer, her waters are clearer, and her skies are brighter than even in that fair land.

The two sections may be compared to two public highways—one obstructed by toll-gates every mile, delaying the traveler and draining his purse; the other free of all obstructions and the best road. The time and money spent in building warm houses that will protect you through your dead winters; digging cellars to save your food for man and beast; building barns and stables; cutting hay, wood and ice; cleaning stables and feeding stock six months out of the year, is the toll-gate upon your industry and section, from all of which ours is free. Besides, this is a much pleasanter climate in which to spend the few years allotted to man on earth. I can show you here hundreds and thousands of farmers who have dug fortunes out of the earth by fair, square, old-fashioned farming, and that without machinery, of from ten to twenty thousand dollars, without reference to the increased value of their lands. Can the State of Ohio show many such cases?

THE MESQUIT GRASS

of Western Texas is so nutritious that beeves will readily fatten upon it, and the meat is juicy, tender, and of a most delicious flavor; this will be vouched for by all who have visited our State. He who will fence in two thousand acres of this grass may put two hundred head of cattle upon it and sit upon his gallery and read the Toledo BLADE, and smoke his pipe three hundred and sixty out of the three hundred and sixty-five days in the year, and give them no attention; and when our railroad connections are made so we can get our beeves to your market *while fat,* a Texas grass-fattened beef will rank all others in price, and the cost of transportation to New York will not exceed twenty dollars. What will an acre of grass land be worth then, and how many men can raise beef in Ohio and compete with us?

You may get lands in large tracts at one dollar an acre, and the State will give all actual settlers a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres to the head of a family, and eighty acres to single persons on condition of living upon it for three years.

W. G. E.

A gentleman late one evening met his servant. "Hello! where are you going at this time of night? for no good, I warrant." "I was going for you, sir," was the reply.

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WANTED, at once, a special local agent in every city, village and neighborhood in the United States. In addition to THE ADVANCE, we have a number of important enterprises to place in the charge of competent persons. By unique plans of work which we have adopted, extraordinary results are attained, and no canvassing is required. The business is pleasant every way; will not need to interfere with other business, nor even with home duties. Ladies, students, teachers, ministers and men who have other business, will find it to their interest to learn the full details, which will be sent on request. Enclose three cent stamp. Address THE ADVANCE, 151 and 153 Fifth Ave., Chicago.

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$5,000,000 Endowment Scheme! FIFTH AND LAST CONCERT IN AID OF THE Public Library of Kentucky, JULY 31, 1874.

In announcing the Fifth and last of the series of Gift Concerts given for the benefit of the Public Library of Kentucky, the Trustees and Manager refer with pride and pleasure to the four which have been already given: The first, December 16, 1871; the second, December 7, 1872; the third, July 8, 1873; and the fourth, March 31st, 1874.

Under their charter, granted by a special act of the Kentucky Legislature, March 16, 1871, the Trustees are authorized to give ONE MORE, and ONLY ONE MORE Gift Concert. With the money arising from this Fifth and LAST Concert, the Library, Museum, and other Departments are to be enlarged and endowed with a fixed and certain annual income. Such an endowment fund is desired, as will secure beyond peradventure, not only the maintenance of this magnificent establishment, but its constant growth.

THE FIFTH GIFT CONCERT for the purposes mentioned, and which is positively and unequivocally announced as THE LAST WHICH WILL EVER BE GIVEN UNDER THIS CHARTER AND BY THE PRESENT MANAGEMENT, Will come off in the Public Library Hall, Louisville, Ky.

Friday, July 31, 1874.

At this final Concert everything will be upon a scale corresponding with its increased importance. The music will be rendered by an orchestra consisting of one hundred performers, selected for their fame in different lands, and the unprecedented sum of

$2,500,000

divided into twenty thousand gifts, will be distributed among the ticket holders.

LIST OF GIFTS.

One Grand Cash Gift		$250,000
One Grand Cash Gift		100,000
One Grand Cash Gift		75,000
One Grand Cash Gift		50,000
One Grand Cash Gift		25,000
5 Cash Gifts,	$20,000 each	100,000
10 Cash Gifts,	14,000 each	140,000
15 Cash Gifts,	10,000 each	150,000
20 Cash Gifts,	5,000 each	100,000
25 Cash Gifts,	4,000 each	100,000
30 Cash Gifts,	3,000 each	90,000
50 Cash Gifts,	2,000 each	100,000
100 Cash Gifts,	1,000 each	100,000
240 Cash Gifts,	500 each	120,000
500 Cash Gifts,	100 each	50,000
19,000 Cash Gifts,	50 each	950,000

Grand Total 20,000 Gifts all cash. $2,500,000

PRICE OF TICKETS.

Whole Tickets	$50 00
Halves	25 00
Tenth, or each Coupon	5 00
11 Whole Tickets for	500 00
22½ Tickets for	1,000 00

Tickets are now ready for sale, and orders accompanied by cash will be promptly filled. Liberal commissions will be allowed to satisfactory agents. Circulars containing full particulars furnished on application to

THO. E. BRAMLETTE, Agent and Manager, Public Library Building, Louisville, Ky.

KOO-NI-TAH. A PLANT lately discovered in California that cures Baldness. Its effects are astonishing. Also produces Whiskers. Sent by mail, with full instructions, for $1. For Circulars send stamp. Address ROBERT TRIMBLE, Sacramento City, California.

LAST CHANCE. SHORTEST ROUTE $100,000 FOR ONLY $2.50. At a public meeting of the citizens of Leavenworth, it was resolved to postpone the Drawing of the Grand Gift Concert in aid of a Juvenile Reform School, until June 30, 1874, at which time [illegible] prizes, amounting to $[illegible], will be distributed among the ticket holders. One prize guaranteed in every package of 10 tickets. Single tickets $2.50; five for $10; 11 for $20. But few tickets left, and as our sales are rapid, purchasers should order at once. Any money arriving too late will be returned. Good reliable Agents wanted everywhere. For full particulars, address SIMON ABELES, Leavenworth, Kan.

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A FAMILY FRIEND. DR. S. S. FITCH'S FAMILY PHYSICIAN, containing descriptions and rules for the treatment of Heart Disease, Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Dyspepsia, etc., will be sent free of charge to any one sending their address to DRS. S. S. FITCH & SON, 714 Broadway, New York.

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY!! Authorized by Special Act of the Legislature. *For the Benefit of the University of Paducah.*

$300,000 IN CASH. To be Drawn at Covington, Ky., Saturday, June 27, 1874. SIMMONS, DICKINSON & CO., Manag'rs.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$50,000	is	$50,000
1 Prize of	20,000	is	20,000
1 Prize of	10,000	is	10,000
[illegible]	[illegible]	are	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	are	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	are	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	are	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	are	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	are	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	are	[illegible]

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

4 Prizes of	$[illegible]	[illegible]
4 Prizes of	[illegible]	[illegible]
4 Prizes of	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Prizes of	[illegible]	[illegible]

5,780 Prizes, amounting to $300,000

Whole Tickets, $10; Halves, $5; Quarters, $2.50. Remember that every Prize is drawn, and payable in full without deduction. Drawings under the last Saturday of each month. [illegible] Send for circular. Address all orders to SIMMONS, DICKINSON & CO., Covington, Ky.

News of the Week.

WASHINGTON.

When the Senate went into Executive session on the 2d, a unanimous report was made from the Committee on Finance, recommending the confirmation of General Bristow to be Secretary of the Treasury in place of Richardson, resigned. The Senate without hesitation confirmed the nomination. Not so, however, with regard to the nomination of Richardson to be Judge of the Court of Claims, which was not reported back unanimously from the Committee on Judiciary.

During the forty minutes' session views were interchanged by the Senate rather in a conversational way, than by debate, the Democrats openly basing their opposition to the nominee on the report of the Committee of Ways and Means, and the accompanying testimony in the Sanborn case having reference to him. With this exception, no question arose as to his fitness for the Judgeship. But little was said on the Republican side; certainly, no formal reference to his conduct in the matter of the Sanborn contracts. Finally, when the question was taken on advising and consenting to the nomination, a number of Republican Senators in their seats declined to vote. A sufficient number of them, however, did so, to carry the confirmation by a small majority.—If those who opposed the nomination by failing to respond to their names, had voted in the negative, the nomination would have been rejected.

It is quite doubtful whether the Geneva award bill can be considered this season. General Butler has not thus far been successful in his attempts to bring it before the House.

Thorpe, the artist of Geneva, Ohio, has received a commission from President Grant to paint his portrait for the war department, having been awarded the commission after much competition.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs have reported a bill abrogating the treaty with Belgium. Under the present treaty all steam vessels from Belgium coming to this country escape the payment of tonnage dues.

Secretary Richardson gave notice that the principal and accrued interest of the bonds below designated, known as 5-20 bonds, will be paid at the Treasury of the United States in the City of Washington, on and after the third day of September, 1874, and that interest on said bonds will cease on that day: Coupon bonds, known as the third series, act of February 25, 1862, dated May 1, 1862, as follows: Coupon bonds—$50, No. 10,601 to No. 12,100, both inclusive; $100, No. 34,100 to 37,400, both inclusive; $500, No. 17,601 to 19,300, both inclusive; $1,000, No. 41,001 to 46,100, both inclusive; total, $4,500,000. Registered bonds—$50, No. 1,411 to No. 1,450, both inclusive; $100, No. 10,561 to 10,680, both inclusive; $500, No. 6,301 to 6,390, both inclusive; $1,000, No. 25,651 to 26,100, both inclusive; $5,000, No. 8,101 to 8,300, both inclusive; $10,000, No. 10,321 to 10,509, both inclusive; total, $$500,000; grand total, $5,000,000. The United States securities forwarded for redemption should be addressed to the Loan Division of the Treasury.

The oath of office as Secretary of the Treasury was, on the 4th inst., administered to General Bristow by Chief Justice Carter, of the Supreme Court of this District. The ceremony took place in the President's room in the Executive Mansion. After the oath had been administered, Secretary Bristow went to the Treasury Department and immediately entered upon his duties. During the afternoon he was called upon by Chiefs of the Bureaus of the Treasury in a body. There were present when the oath was administered, the President, General Babcock, Associate Justice McArthur, of the District Supreme Court, and Mr. Lucky, Private Secretary to the President.

The President has signed the commission of Judge Richardson as Associate Justice of the Court of Claims.

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Sawyer has tendered his resignation to the President, inasmuch as he wishes to save Secretary Bristow from any embarrassment on his account.

The Hon. Joseph Robinson, Assistant Solicitor of the Treasury Department for the past six years, a native of Massachusetts, it is said, will receive the appointment of Solicitor of the Treasury, in place of E. Banfield, resigned.

The New York Chamber of Commerce Thursday afternoon adopted a resolution declaring that the Chamber was strongly in favor of a liberal and just reciprocity treaty between Canada and the United States.

The aggregate sale of the unimportant portion of Sumner's personal effects is $10,000. This is exclusive of the wines which, it is expected, will sell at eight dollars per bottle. Everything sold at four times its actual value.

Article 334 of the customs regulations of 1874 has been amended by the Treasury Department so that whenever it may be necessary to require an importer to give bonds for the production of a consular invoice of free goods, such bond will be taken in the penal sum of $100.

The House Committee on Elections, by a vote of six against five, agreed not to report the resolution of Mr. Hazleton reciting that Mr. Cannon had proved to be a polygamist, having married one of his wives since the passage of the Anti-polygamy law of 1862, and therefore should be expelled. The Committee also voted down a resolution postponing all action in the case; but it is generally believed that further consideration of the question will be postponed till next session.

Felix R. Brunot, Robert Campbell, Nathan Bishop, Wm. E. Dodge, John V. Farwell and George H. Stuart, the remaining members of the Indian Commission originally appointed, have united in a letter to President Grant, resigning the office. After congratulating the President for his adherence to the Indian policy announced in his inaugural address, and expressing the hope that the present success of that policy may make it permanent, they say: "While we do not deem it necessary to present all the reasons which have decided us to resign, we may say that should Congress continue the Board of Indian Commissioners, as indicated in the Indian appropriation bill which has already passed the House of Representatives, viz: with all the duties imposed by the existing laws, and requiring in regard to the examination of accounts and vouchers, that all such examinations and duties shall hereafter be performed in the city of Washington. We could not accept the duty, first, because under existing laws, the overruling of decisions of the Board by the Interior Department would render the labor of examining and deciding upon accounts and vouchers as useless as it is arduous and vexatious; and second, because none of us can remove to Washington to perform the duty. Experience has shown that the Board of Indian Commissioners, clothed with proper authority and acting in co-operation with the Department of the Interior, but not under its direction or control, can hardly maintain harmonious relations with that Department. On the other hand a Board so constituted and under the influence or control of the Interior or Indian Department, would be a comparatively useless appendage to the service." The letter is closed by an expression of the conviction of the capacity of Indians to receive all civilization necessary for the welfare and safety of frontier settlements, and all christianization needful to their salvation.

THE EAST.

At New York, June 1st, the United States war vessel Gettysburg arrived at the Navy Yard, with the instruments and appliances for the scientific corps engaged to make an observation of the transit of Venus. Everything was speedily transferred to the Swatara. The stores contain five sets of houses and tents, besides scientific instruments, which includes five splendid clocks, each worth nearly $1,400. The value of the material is said to be about $50,000.

The trial of N. Y. police commissioners Oliver Charlick and Hugh Gardner, indictment for violations of election law, has been fixed for Monday, the 15th. They have given bail in the sum of $4,000 each.

Governor Talbot, of Massachusetts, sent into the State Senate Tuesday, June 2d, a message accompanied by his veto of the bill to abolish the State constabulary. He says if the local and State police together cannot enforce the law, it shows the need of more instead of less force. He is unable to see any just reason for setting aside an instrumentality that has been so efficient in executing the laws.

During May the funded debt of New York, according to the Comptroller's report, increased about $1,500,000, making an increase of over $11,000,000 in the two years and three quarters of reform government.

At Concord (N. H.), June 4, Gov. Weston was inaugurated. In his message, which he read to the Legislature, the Governor discusses at some length the subject of temperance. He intimates his belief that entire prohibition is against public sentiment in New Hampshire, and favors a permissive or license law of some form, which, he says, to be effective must be in harmony with public sentiment. But this principle has, in a great degree, been overlooked and disregarded in our legislation on the subject of temperance, and the result has been and is, that for the want of proper moral support from the public generally, the laws either cannot be or will not be enforced. Whichever of these may be the fact, the practical result is the same.

A Dublin letter gives the names of the Irish gentlemen to shoot in the International Rifle Match here next fall, as follows: S. S. Young, J. Milner, W. Rigby, J. Joyce, J. Wilson, E. Johnson, J. Lloyd, and one vacant. Of these, Young, Milner and Lloyd are private gentlemen, the last named being Deputy Lieutenant of Kings county; Joyce and Wilson are merchants of Belfast; Johnson is a well known jeweler in Dublin, and Rigby is the head of the eminent gun-making firm of that name.

Rumor prevails that Jay Gould has made a bid for the Erie Railway. The rumor is supposed to have been made from a bid for proxies to control the election for directors.

Rochefort, Bain, and Benedict sailed for Europe on the 6th. A few Frenchmen, known as communists, were at the dock to see them off.

The crusaders of Pittsburg are endeavoring to start a daily paper in that city, to be entitled the Evening Daily Crusader. They propose to organize a stock company, with a capital of $100,000, in shares of $100 each.

The New York Tribune says Wall street is about to have another sensation in the litigation between John Steward and Commodore Vanderbilt, growing out of stock and other operations, wherein the former claims that the latter is indebted to him for a considerable sum. The trouble is reported to have originated in the famous Vanderbilt-Erie litigation, when enormous sums are said to have been spent at Albany. It is also said that in the liquidation growing out of the adjustment of these transactions, there was a considerable balance which Steward claimed, but which Vanderbilt would not allow.

It is reported that twenty persons were drowned while sailing and fishing on Oneida Lake on the 6th inst., and seven persons on Onondaga Lake. One of the most terrific thunder storms ever known prevailed in that vicinity Saturday afternoon and evening.

A heavy storm of thunder, lightning and rain visited Troy, N. Y., Saturday afternoon. During its continuance one span of the new iron bridge across the Hudson to West Troy was either blown or struck by lightning, and falling into the river sunk four canal boats lying at the dock under it. There were fifteen persons in the boats, all of whom are supposed to have escaped. The boats were loaded with iron ore. The span of the bridge was 240 feet long. Loss $40,000.

At New York City, allegations having been made recently that Cuban bonds were placed in Washington for the purpose of corruption, Senor Aldemaz, the only agent in this country authorized to pledge the credit of the Republic of Cuba by bonds or otherwise, writes to say that he has always had too high an opinion of the American Congress to attempt to sway its action in regard to the belligerency question by any corrupt means.

THE WEST.

At the Oregon election June 1st, Grover, (Democrat) was probably elected Governor by a small plurality. The Independent candidates for Judges of the Supreme Court were elected beyond a doubt. The Independents suppose they have carried Multnamah county.

The friends of Williams, Oregon, claim his election to Congress is certain. The result on the State ticket will not be known for several days. The old party lines were never more complete in Oregon than on the 1st.

At Adrian, Mich., June 3d, crusaders to the number of twenty entered Fisher's saloon. At three Mrs. Fisher locked the doors, giving them fifteen minutes to leave. Thirteen of them refused, and were confined in the saloon, among them the wife of Rev. Bourns, Methodist Minister. Mrs. Fisher said the doors would not be opened till morning, and at 7 o'clock a large crowd had gathered in front of the saloon. The Mayor went into the saloon and told them if they would quit and promise to leave the place, the doors would be opened; but this the ladies refused. The greatest excitement prevailed and at one time there was great danger of a mob. Through the influence of City Treasurer Stone and Alderman Hoag, the women were released at half past ten o'clock P. M.

Further returns from the Oregon elections indicate a majority for Grover. The Republicans still claim a majority for Williams, for Congressman.

The jury in the case of the People vs. P. P. Wintermute, for the murder of General McCook in September last, returned a verdict on Wednesday, June 3, for manslaughter in the first degree, after being out 21 hours. According to the laws of the Territory, this is the highest degree of homicide of which he could be convicted without having the death penalty affixed, there being but one degree for murder. The penalty for manslaughter in the first degree is in the discretion of the Court, but cannot be less than four years imprisonment. The counsel for Wintermute asked for a stay of proceedings till 10 o'clock to-morrow, to which time the Court adjourned. The verdict is by most people considered one according to the testimony.

Three sailors, named Walter Engleman, John Wolf, and Peter Rossman, were arrested in New York, on Wednesday afternoon, on the arrival of the steamer Frisia, at Hoboken, charged with mutiny. The Captain charges them with leading an attack on the cabin passengers, breaking down the cabin doors, and refusing to obey orders. They were finally overpowered and put in irons, and will be sent to Hamburg Saturday, for trial.

Returns from the recent Oregon election so far give Williams (Rep.) for Congress 4,078; Laden (Dem.) 3,721; Davenport (Ind.) 2,900, and Talman, for Governor, 4,554; Grover, 4,191; Campbell, 3,642. Seven counties to hear from. Chadwick (Dem.) is probably re-elected Secretary of State; Clark (Rep.), Treasurer; Bowland (Rep.), Superintendent of Public Instruction.

The act of James Lick, of San Francisco, deeding the whole of his property to the public, excites much comment. He donates $700,000 to the construction of the largest and best telescope in the world for the observatory at Lake Tahoe; $42,000 for public monuments; $150,000 for public baths in the city; $100,000 for an Old Ladies' Home, $100,000 to the Society for the Protection of Animals; $25,000 to the Ladies' Protection and Relief Society; $10,000 to the Mechanics' Library; Protestant Orphan Asylum, $25,000; city of San Jose, for Orphan Asylum, $25,000; $150,000 to erect a monument to the author of the Star Spangled Banner, in Golden Gate Park; $300,000 for the endowment of a School of Mechanical Arts in California; residue in excess of $1,780,000 to the Pioneer Society. He makes ample provision for his relatives, and reserves a homestead of $25,000 per annum for himself.

The granting of liquor permits being the order before the Commissioners in Evansville, Ind., on the 5th, the whole time was consumed on one petition. Several persons, all colored, denied the genuineness of their signatures. When the ladies came out of the Court House at the noon adjournment, there seemed a prospect of a row, but Sheriff Pfaffiar nipped it short. No petition has been granted.

A special from Rockville, Ind., says the lady crusaders attended the Republican Convention in Park county en masse Saturday afternoon, asking that the Convention instruct for a Temperance State Platform and ticket. The Convention decided to favor the crusaders.

The temperance men and women carried the Local Option election in Brooklyn, Alameda county, California, by a majority of 83. The woman crusaders from San Francisco took a very active part. The results of these elections are already sensibly felt. The several leading distilleries have reduced their daily product nearly one-third. The wholesale business with the interior will suffer severely.

THE SOUTH

The following appointments have been made by Governor Baxter: E. H. English, Chief Justice, vice J. McClure, impeached and suspended; Wm. H. Teyson, Associate Justice, vice M. L. Stephenson, resigned; John T. Rearden, F. M. Campion, Associate Justices, vice S. Earle and Bennet impeached and suspended; John J. Clemden, Circuit Judge, vice John Whylock, resigned; J. C. Davis, Circuit Judge, vice W. H. S. Clayton, resigned; Robert T. Fuller, Circuit Judge, vice Geo. A. Kingston, resigned; J. N. Smythe, Commissioner of Immigration and State Lands, vice Wm. H. Gray, impeached and suspended.

FOREIGN.

Great Britain.

In the House of Commons on the 2nd, George Anderson, member for Glasgow, called attention to the losses to British subjects through the escape of the Alabama and other causes. He complained of the high handed manner in which the late Government had prevented the timely criticism of the treaty of Washington. There were three classes of British subjects who deserved compensation. First, residents in the Southern Confederacy who lost their property through the inability of the United States to enforce the laws; second, those whose property was destroyed after Lee's surrender; third, the owners of goods on board prizes of Confederate cruisers. He believed the United States were willing to recognize these claims.

Mr. Anderson then moved that in the opinion of the House it is wrong that individuals should suffer loss through a National wrong; that as England had been adjudged at fault in permitting the escape of the Alabama, and has compensated Americans for losses occasioned thereby, similar compensation is due British subjects from the same cause.

Mr. Burke, Under Secretary for the Foreign Department, replied, declining to enter upon a discussion of the merits of the Treaty of Washington. The Joint High Commission had decided that the United States was not responsible for the acts of rebels. As that Government has agreed to appoint a Commission to examine claims for losses arriving after Lee surrendered, he hoped the subject before the House would not be passed. The motion was negatived.

On June 3d, the race for the stakes at Epsom was won by George Frederick. Couroune de Fer came in second and Atlantic third. The weather was favorable.

At a recent meeting of the friends of temperance in London, John Bright made a speech in which he said the friends asked for things to be done by Parliament which they know, and all know at the present time in which present state of public opinion were impossible to be done. If Parliament were to pass such laws as those proposed by many of the friends of temperance, in the legislation of the very next week they would have to repeal them, and the whole city of London would be in the riot, revolt and insurrection. Against public opinion, Parliament could have no more power than the meanest citizen. He believed it would never be touched unless thoughtful, serious men, beginning with ministers of the Gospel and all those who went to places of worship, for other reasons than fashion, should mark the question of intemperance as one of the great evils they have to overcome and he had come to the conclusion that unless the religious portion of this country would take up this question, there was no hope for it whatsoever at present. According to custom, wine must be upon our tables to ornament them, and form staples of conversation. He (Bright) had not bought any wines or spirituous liquors since 1839; when he first took to house-keeping it had cost him some inconvenience and trouble, but he had no occasion to regret the steps he had then taken. He believed it would be an advantage which no words or language would be at all adequate to describe, if those who tried to do anything for their fellows would try to bring about a current of national opinion in favor of abstinence from a source of so much evil.

The House of Commons on the 4th, by a vote of 161 against 126, adopted the proposition of the Government that public houses in London shall be kept open weeks from 7 in the morning until 12:20 night, and by a vote of 382 against 42, approved the Government's proposal that such houses shall be open on the same days, in towns having over 2,500 population, from 7 A. M. to 11 P. M., and in towns of a less number of people, from 6 A. M. to 10 P. M.

France.

In the Assembly on Wednesday the debate on the electoral bill was continued. M. Ledue Rollin made the principal speech of the sitting. He denied that the Assembly had the right to alter the franchise. The present system of general elections should not be touched, nor should any other be substituted therefor. The plebiscitum which some invoked was a parody of universal suffrage. At this point there were loud protests from the Bonapartist Bench and cheers from the Left. The noise and confusion was so great that the speaker could not be heard for some minutes. When the excitement had subsided, he resumed. Alluding to the failure of the majority to restore a monarchy or even form a government, he declared that the Assembly being powerless to constitute a monarchy, should maintain a Republic, which had never been seriously tried, and he concluded by urging the speedy dissolution of the Chamber.

Ex-President Thiers on Wednesday, received a deputation of Frenchmen from Peru, and in reply to their address said he believed in the maintenance of peace, which was in accordance with the wishes of Europe.

The Catholic Club gave a banquet to the American pilgrims in Paris on the 1st. The Compte de Segur occupied the chair, and proposed toasts to the Pope and American bishops were received with great enthusiasm. Judge Theard, of New Orleans, gave a sentiment in honor of Catholic France, and in an eloquent speech reviewed the memories of Rochambeau and Lafayette. Messrs. Forbes, Zemanger and others made appropriate remarks.

Spain.

At Madrid, June 4, General Salamanca, commanding the Republicans at San Vincente, reports that 3,000 Carlists attacked him on the 3d, and were repulsed with a loss of 70 killed and wounded. His own losses were 30 killed and wounded. The Carlists have occupied Rosas.

Senor Roscon is to be appointed Minister to one of the South American Republics, not Washington.

Don Carlos has issued a decree authorizing the provinces now occupied by his forces to elect members of a Council, which is to personally attend him in Spain.

Canada.

At a meeting of the Privy Council Tuesday, June 2d, at which His Excellency, the Governor General was present, the skeleton of the Reciprocity Treaty was discussed, and a full report of Senator Brown's negotiations placed before the Minsiters. The Canadian authorities will return to Washington shortly and endeavor to obtain an amelioration of certain proposed terms from the Washington authorities.

A telegram from the Northwest to the authorities at Ottawa, conveys startling intelligence with regard to the threatened uprising of the Cree and other Indian tribes.

Cuba.

The following is an extract of a private letter from Havana, received by prominent Cubans and bearing the date of the 28th of May: Bayumo has been in the possession of Cuban forces since the 20th inst.

In the neighborhood of Cienfugas, a fight took place, when Col. Santatis, in charge of the Spanish forces, was killed and his column cut to pieces. The Cuban forces are at the gates of Manzanillo, and will probably soon attack that place.

The Spaniards in Havana are much depressed and feel angered against Concha. They say he is making money out of the island's misfortunes, but add that he shall not leave the place alive.

A Cuban letter says the principal corps commanders of the Spanish forces have quite recently been coming to Havana for the purpose of conferring with the Captain General. After remaining a few days they return to their commands. All this indicates that the Captain General is determined to push things.

Advices from Manzanello states that the Insurgent bands which it was supposed had left that district, are again making their appearance, and it is expected that a new raid will be made by them. From Neuvitas, the condition of affairs is reported very bad. The Insurgents are said to be near, and can enter that city whenever they please. The Government has commenced the collection of the $20 per head tax decreed some time ago, upon slave owners, for each slave in their possession. Indications point to a sickly season. The yellow fever has made its appearance, and small pox, scarlatina and measles abound.

Captain General Concha has issued a decree, intended to arrest the rapid rise of gold, which is considered to be solely due to the recent law compelling importers to pay 25 per cent. of duties in gold, the Treasury no longer receiving the equivalent of the 25 per cent. in paper, as was done at first. Concha orders the Spanish Bank to sell gold on account of the Island Treasury, on a less premium than that quoted on Exchange or by brokers. Concha fixes the amount of premium for which Government gold is to be sold, the daily rate for current day being posted at the entrance of the Bank every morning at 8 o'clock, so that merchants can make their calculations before business hours.

Italy.

A dispatch says: The Pope is again ill. The fever from which he was lately suffering returned on the 3d, and was very heavy. The physicians in attendance are alarmed at the Pope's condition.

A letter from Rome, speaking of the Vatican, says: "A curious fact to make record of is, that one frequently hears the United States praised for its liberal treatment of Catholics, both now, and, with few exceptions, in the whole course of its history. The only serious offense charged against the United States is that we will still persist in maintaining those dreadful public schools, which makes it less and less hopeful for the Jesuits to find in that vast country ground for the propagation of the doctrines of the syllabus and Papal infallibility. The priests say that what the Catholic Church has lost in Europe in the past two centuries has been more than made up by what it has gained in the New World.

Belgium.

A Congress to consider the subject of international rights in time of war, will convene in Brussels on the 27th of July next.

Brewers' Congress.

The National Brewers' Congress met in Boston on the 3d. After an address of welcome by the President of the New England Association, Henry Clauser, President of the National Association, made a speech full of statistics, from which it appears that the number of barrels of fermented liquors brewed and sold in the States and Territories in the year ending June 30, 1873, was 8,910,843, an increase over the preceding year of 910,854 barrels. This steady increase in the consumption of fermented liquors, proceeding at the rate of almost a million barrels a year, in spite of all fanatical temperance agitations, pulpits and by bands of praying women, encouraged and fostered by the National Temperance Societies, is the popular endorsement of the refreshing, invigorating and nutritious qualities of fermented liquors. In further illustration of the large interest involved in beer manufacture, Mr. Clauser made the following statement: "Capital in breweries, $86,910,825; capital in malt houses, $16,708,795; capital in barley lands, $44,554,120; capital in hop lands, $1,603,690; total capital, $153,776,696. Number of persons employed in breweries, 11,138; number of persons employed in malt houses, 3,566; number of persons employed in barley culture, 33,753; number of persons employed in hop culture, 8,020; total, 56,477. Acres of land under cultivation for barley, 1,113,853; acres of land under cultivation for hops, 50,909; total, 1,153,952. In this calculation I have omitted blacksmiths, masons, carpenters, coopers, teamsters, mechanics, wagon builders, and other artisans constantly employed in breweries. Nor are bottlers and retailers included, whose entire existence is dependent on the brewery business; neither have I estimated those engaged in surplus production or importing."

The amount of Government Revenue from fermented liquors during the past ten years is $62,279,737.

The meeting perfected its organization as follows: Chairman of the Congress, Henry Clauser, New York; Honorary President of the Association, Frederick Lauer, Reading, Pennsylvania. Among the Vice Presidents are Conrad Leipp, Chicago; F. W. Schultz, Keokuk, Iowa; P. Lieber, Indianapolis; Peter Webber, Louisville, Ky.; Chas. Stifel, St. Louis; John Orth, Minneapolis, Minn.; E. W. Voight, Detroit; Christian Ebrelin, Cincinnati; A. Rayman, Wheeling, W. Va.; and Jacob Aberman, Milwaukee. Wm. Semp, of St. Louis, was elected one of the Secretarys, and Richard Katsmayer, of New York, Secretary of the United States Association.

The report of the Committee on Agitation was read. It reviewed and criticized the Revenue laws, which the Committee consider unnecessarily complex and unjustly discriminating against the raw material used in manufacturing beer. The report closed as follows:

"Political parties of all shades will ere long, we hope, hurl all the fanatical declaimers and would-be moral reformers from their midst, and we now hope that a new era will be inaugurated in our entire social system. That men cannot be angels while in flesh, is a self-evident fact, and this being the case, let us, the brewers of a good, wholesome beverage for their use, but not abuse, let us use all our energies of mind and body to bring about a result which may in the end accomplish that which others have looked for in a wrong direction, namely, the reformation of the masses to a taste for a pure and harmless stimulant, instead of poisonous decoctions which have brought about so much misery in our country, and have given occasion for much of useless and foolish legislation for an object which moral suasion and the proper limits of law can alone accomplish."

At the session of the National Congress of Brewers, in Boston, on the 4th, the following general resolutions, accompanied by a long preamble, were adopted:

Resolved, That this Congress do now authorize and empower the Executive of the Chief Association to lay before the National Government and Legislatures of the various States all facts and statistics they have gathered in relation to the brewing business, so that the National Government and the various State Legislatures may be fully cognizant of the position claimed for their business, and being thus fully informed, they may be inclined by judicious laws to recognize the same and afford protection against those who are ignorantly and unjustly its enemies; and it is further

Resolved, That measures be adopted to induce the Government to remit the duty on barley imported from Canada, and by no means to increase the duty on imported hops; and it is further

Resolved, That this Congress, duly recognizing the necessity of contributing to the expenses of the Government, the reduction of the National debt and maintenance of the financial honor of the country, do urge upon the brewers, individually and collectively, the wisdom of zealously watching the source of revenue to which they so largely contribute, so that by all possible means it may be increased by an increase of business, and in no way retarded for personal gain; further

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed by this Congress, who will consider the acceptance of a suitable address by which the public may be reached, in order to lay before them their true position as brewers.

A second series, called temperance resolutions, were also adopted, as follows:

Resolved, That we the brewers of the United States, in Congress assembled, do hereby solemnly protest against the course taken by the so-called temperance societies, to hold up the use of malt liquors as tending to immorality, vice, crime, or pauperism, and against their efforts to influence the United States or State Legislatures against their manufacture; and

Resolved, That through our local Associations, by personal effort, and by means of our official organs, and the press generally, we will endeavor to influence public opinion in favor of the use of malt liquors as wholesome, nutritious, and absolutely necessary; as a healthful restorative, without in any manner or form, tending to the injury of person or property, and therefore not calling for police regulations; and

Resolved, That local associations and individual brewers in the several States are hereby called upon to make every exertion to prevent legislation against the use of malt liquors, and where laws now exist of this character, to have them repealed, and it is further

Resolved, That each and every brewer is called upon to encourage such a candidate in office, whether in local, State or Federal Government, who will oppose the enacting of laws prohibiting the sale of all fermented liquors, and also, whenever practicable, use their influence to have all fermented liquors sold under a discriminating license.

A long address to the President and people of the United States, followed, a resolution embracing statistics of the trade in malt liquors, advocating their substitution for alcoholic drinks as a preventation of intemperance, and demanding a modification of the tariff assessed upon raw material. The address says: "The continued agitation of total abstinence to be forced upon people by prohibitory laws; by the unseemly parade and self-debasement of the female crusaders, whom we consider to be unconscious but misguided tools in the hand of unscrupulous men aiming at personal aggrandizement; by forcibly, either by statute law or otherwise, compelling the stoppage of, the manufacture of, and all traffic in, all beverages, must we assure our fellow citizens, ultimately deal a deadly blow to the finances of the country. There is yet another and higher than a mere financial issue which we propose to submit to the people of the whole country. It is that of personal liberty. This personal liberty no man and no community of men has any legal power to interfere with. The right to pursue any honest calling or trade; to change from one to another; to move from place to place; to live where and how one pleases; are but corollary to this incontestible right." The address continues as follows: "Let the watch word be: maintainance of the credit and honor of the United States; preserve the sovereignty of the individual, and as the Union and National liberty triumphed, so will the financial stability of the National Government be upheld, the welfare and prosperity of the people be advanced, and personal liberty be ever victorious."

At Boston, Massachusetts, June 5th, the Brewers' National Association adjourned, after selecting Cincinnati as the place of holding the next annual Convention, and re-electing the officers. The visiting delegates, as the guests of the New England Association, subsequently made an excursion about the bay.

Reciprocity with Canada.

The New York Tribune's Washington correspondent gives an outline of the proposed reciprocity treaty between this country and Canada. The propositions which have been submitted to the Senate are understood to be substantially as follows. First, the abandonment on the part of Great Britain and of Canada of all claim for compensation on account of the concession by the United States by the Treaty of Washington of the privilege of the "inshore fisheries;" second, the free admission and interchange of national products of the United States and [illegible] provinces; third, the reciprocal free admission of manufactured products of the two countries specifically enumerated; fourth, the Welland & St. Lawrence Canal to be built by the Dominion; fifth, Caughnawaga Canal to be built by the Dominion; sixth, American and Canadian built vessels may carry cargo and passengers from any port on the great lakes and River St. Lawrence to any other such port; seventh, all Canals on either side of the boundary to be open under the same conditions to citizens of the two countries; eighth, Lake Michigan to be open to Canadians as the St. Lawrence has been to the Americans; ninth, Canadians may purchase American vessels and register them as Canadian, and Americans may purchase and register Canadian built vessels in like manner; tenth, the Joint Commissioner to regulate the navigation of the St. Clair Lake and River; eleven, a joint commission for the propagation of fish; twelfth, a joint commission for the regulation and maintenance of light houses; thirteenth, a joint commission for regulating the interchange of traffic at the Custom Houses on the line; fourteenth, the treaty to continue in force for twenty-one years. The treaty as has been already stated, has been laid before the Senate by the President, for advice and consideration, and according to the advice which the Senate may give will depend on further action in the way of the negotiation and settlement of details. If the Senate report favorably, the treaty will be at once perfected and sent back for ratification.

Convention of Universalists.

The 49th annual session of the Ohio State Convention of Universalists assembled in Cleveland, on the 4th inst., Hon. A. L. Curtis, of Washington county, presiding. About thirty clergymen were present, and fifty Churches were represented. The opening session was devoted solely to the usual routine of Convention business. Sermons were delivered during the day by Revs. J. G. Adams, of Cincinnati, and S. Burns, of Fulton county. The attendance apart from the regular delegates, was large, and much interest was manifested.

The meeting of the Universalist Ministerial Association adjourned to meet at the call of the President.

In the Universalist Convention, in Cleveland, third day's session, after a prayer meeting, conducted by Rev. H. L. Canfield, of Norwalk, the morning business session was opened with the President, Mrs. D. C. Tomlinson, presiding. The business was of a routine character, and not of general importance. Rev. W. J. Dill, of Olmsted, delivered the occasional sermon, which was an able and earnest effort. At the afternoon session the Committee on Fellowship and Ordination reported a list of minors in fellowship with the Convention. The special Committee on Temperance reported a series of resolutions approving the women's temperance movement, and rejoicing at its success. A special committee reported favoring the employment of a State Superintendent, to be also a State Missionary. The Trustees of Buchtel College made their annual report. Measures had been taken for the liquidation of a debt of $24,000 during the year. The Committee on Offices reported as follows: Secretary, W. H. Slade, Columbus, O.; Treasurer, T. D. Edmundson, Springfield; Occasional Preacher, for 1875, Rev. J. D. H. Corwin, of Loveland; place of adjournment, Columbus. Resolutions were offered in regard to the support of aged and infirm ministers, recommending the patronage of the Aid Association, to that end. An active discussion occurred on the proposition relating to the transfer of State funds to the General Convention Treasury. The funds were finally directed to be paid into the National Treasury to the credit of Ohio in the Murray fund. In the evening religious services were held, and a sermon delivered by Rev. W. B. Woodbury, of Granville. An appeal for funds for the General Convention was made, and $500 realized.

In the Universalist Convention Sunday, the morning session was occupied with religious exercises and an address by Mrs. C. A. Saule, of New York, in behalf of the woman professorship in Buchtel College. At the close of the address an appeal was made for funds for the College, $1,000 being needed to complete the amount for two professorships. Two thousand three hundred and fifty-three dollars were subscribed. In the afternoon Rev. S. H. McCollester, of Buchtel College, delivered an eloquent sermon. The Convention closed with prayer and a conference meeting in the evening.

National Christian Association.

The sixth annual convention of the National Christian Association, opposed to secret societies, convened in Syracuse June 2nd. Previous to calling the Convention to order a session of prayer was held. In the absence of the President of the Association, Rev. Mr. Carson, of Xenia, the first Vice President, Rev. John Livingston, of Detroit, took the chair. The Recording Sec'y of the Association, H. Kellogg, of Chicago, was at his post. The exercises were begun by singing of the Coronation, followed with prayer, invoking divine guidance upon the deliberations. An address was then made urging upon members the necessity of suppressing and driving from the land all secret organizations of whatever nature.

About 30 delegates attended the session of the Anti-Secret Society Association at Syracuse, N. Y., on the 3d inst. Prof. Blanchard reported an act of incorporation under the laws of Illinois. The name adopted was the "National Christian Association," and the objects declared to be the exposure, resistance and extermination of all secret societies, Free Masonry particularly, and all other anti-Christian and anti-Republican agencies. B. J. Roberts, of Illinois, was chosen President, and the Vice Presidents elected include John M. Rounds, Ohio; J. B. Irvine, Indiana; J. B. Buckhalter, Iowa; G. W. Needles, Missouri; A. C. Cottenden, Wis.; S. B. Allen, Ill.; Geo. Kipp, Mich.; Aaron Floyd, Pa.; P. B. Chamberlain, Washington Territory; Orren Cravatch, Minn.; N. B. Blanton, Kan. The Committee on Political Action reported in favor of organizing an American party to carry out the objects of the association by action at the ballot box.

The Anti-Secret Society Convention on Thursday, in Syracuse, adopted resolutions declaring that in all secret oath bound fraternities, including the Grangers and secret temperance societies, the Convention recognizes a conspiracy against all who do not belong to them, and a standing menace to the religion of Jesus Christ; expressing special opposition to speculative Free Masonry, refusing to vote for Masons for civil office; and agreeing to raise $10,000 for the support of a General Agent and lecturers. Members' fees were fixed at 26 cents a year, and life membership at $10. A letter to the President was adopted, to be signed by the officers, protesting against the proposed Masonic dedication of the Chicago building.

The afternoon session of the Anti-Secret Society Convention was turned into a political meeting. Mr. Blanchard submitted a preamble and resolutions for the formation of a national political party opposed to secret societies. After a long debate and some amendments, the report was adopted. The name of the party is to be the "Americans," and a platform of principles is to be framed by a committee of one from each State. A National Convention is to be called, to meet in Indianapolis on the third Wednesday in August, to nominate Presidential candidates. Debate was very warm on the proposition to embody the name of God in the Constitution as a plank in the platform, which was finally adopted. Pittsburgh was selected as the place of holding the next annual convention. Adjourned sine die.

Patrons Planting Trees and Vines.

The *Rural Sun* suggests: Let each Grange require every member to plant out one or more fruit trees or grape vines (which duty might be held as a debt against the member until the proper season occurs.) If the custom is permanently fixed, that there shall be as many fruit trees set out as there are meetings of the Grange, it will convert even fence corners into places of profit, and supply an immense amount of fruit to the country without feeling it pecuniarily or otherwise. On old fields where scarcely anything else will grow, peaches and grapes, plums and cherries may be made to yield in prodigal profusion. By all means, the fence corners around the farm should be devoted to this purpose. At present they are usually given up to briers and bushes, and form uncouth borders to our farms.

The Markets.

Produce Markets.

NEW YORK, June 8.—Cotton dull; 18⅛c for middling uplands. Flour heavy, 5@10c lower and in moderate inquiry; receipts 8,000 bbls; sales 13,000 bbls; $5 90@6 5 for extra state; $5 90@7 25 for round hoop Ohio. Wheat heavy and declining; receipts 503,000 bu; sales 72,000 bu; 143@144c for No 2 Chicago; 147c for No Milwaukee; 141@151c for No 1 spring. Rye dull. Corn a shade firmer; receipts 126,000 bu; sales 43,000 bu at 78@82c for new and old western mixed; 8?½c for western yellow. Barley nominal. Oats firmer; receipts 55,000 bu; sales 24,000 bu at 62@63½c for mixed western; 67@69c for white. Pork is heavy at $18 for new mess. Cut Meats unchanged. Beef nominal. Lard quiet at 11 7-16@11½c for steam. Whiskey 100c. Sugar firm. Petroleum—5c for crude and 12½c for refined.

TOLEDO, TUESDAY MORNING, June 9.—Flour—The market is strong and prices, about as given, with Fine, $4 00; Superfine, $4 50; Extra, $5 00@5 50; Double Extra and Fancy, $7 00@8 00, and Rye flour $5 25 per bbl. Wheat—The market has been quite active, prices having had an upward tendency, with spot Amber selling at 135½c; seller July 137c. No 2 Amber Michigan changed hands at 141c. There has been less demand for White Wheat. Extra White Michigan selling at 155c; No. 1 White Michigan at 147c. The sales of White Wabash were limited to No 3, which brought 140½c. There was no demand for No 1 and No 2. For No 1 Red Wabash 140c was bid, without securing the grain. No. 2 Red was very active at 135½c; having been paid for No 2, Lake Shore, Dayton & Michigan and Canal. No 3 Red was sold at 130c. Rejected Red did not sell. For No. 2 Amber Illinois 136c was paid. Corn—The market for Corn was fairly active, with prices slightly higher; spot High-mixed selling at 63½c; seller August 66c; seller September, 67c. Low-mixed Corn found buyers at 62½c; 2½c advance. For No Grade Corn 60½c was paid. Damaged Corn was disposed of at 56c. There was scarcely any inquiry for Yellow or White Corn, sellers generally being above the views of buyers, asking 66c for Yellow and 69c for White. Michigan Corn did not sell. Oats—The market for Oats was inactive, No 1 selling at 52c. For No 2, 50c was asked, with 49½c bid; no sales. Michigan Oats found buyers at 50½c. Rejected did not sell. Seeds dull and prices are unchanged at $5 50@5 75 for medium and mammoth clover, and $2 50 for Timothy per bu; Flax, $2 00. Mill feed quiet with prices a shade lower at $17 for bran and $18 for shorts per ton. Fine middlings $25; Cornmeal and chop feed $26@27 per ton. Pork quiet at $17 for light and $18 for heavy mess per barrel, and $16 for butts and rumps per barrel. Hams unchanged; sales at 14c per lb. Lard, 11@12½c for prime in bbls per lb, and 11@12½c for prime in kegs per lb. Beef unchanged, $11@10 for light and heavy, $9 for prime mess per barrel. Tallow—6½c for beef and mutton per lb. Butter—20@23c for fresh roll, 15@20c for fresh in kegs and 12@15c for common per lb. Fruits unchanged; Dried Apples, 11@12c; dried peaches, 20@22c per lb. Potatoes, 120c for peach blows and 110c for Early Rose, 100c for common and mixed per bu. Eggs, 12c for fresh in barrels and crates, per dozen. Beans, 200c for large white; 225c for small white; 240c for Navy white, per bushel. Poultry dressed turkeys 12@14c; dressed chickens, 9@10c per lb. Whisky, 95c. Highwines, 95c. Cheese, 14@15c. Onions, $6 50 per bbl for large yellow. Pine Lumber—Clear, $50; Second Clear, $45; Stock and Common boards, $15@16; Cull Boards, $12; Cedar Posts, 20c; Shingles, $2.50@4.75 for sawed; shaved, $6.25; Lath $2 75. Hardwood Lumber—Walnut, merchantable, dry, $65; Culls, $25@28; merchantable Green, $50@55; Culls, $20@25; ship timber, $2 75; Whitewood, $24@25; Ash lumber, $23; Butternut, $30@35; Walnut flooring, $50; Ash flooring, $35; Walnut timber, 4c.

CHICAGO, June 8.—Wheat less active and irregular at an average advance of ½@⅝c per bu. Cash sales No. 1 spring at 122½c; No. 2 at 120½c; No. 3 spring at 115c; rejected spring at 105c; No. 1 Northwestern spring at 125c; No. 2 do at 123c. Corn was active and averaged ⅝c per bu higher; sales high-mixed at 58½c; No. 2 at 58c; rejected at 54c; yellow at 59c. Oats were less active and rather weak; No. 2 at 46c; rejected at 43c; white at 51c. Rye dull and weak, market declining 2@3c per bu; sales No. 2 at 89c. Barley was dull and irregular; No. 2 was quoted weak at 130@140c cash, and 100@110c for new, seller September. Prime prairie hay was inquired for, and being scarce was firm. Potatoes quiet and less firm. Provisions were dull and easier. Mess pork, cash or seller June, $17 55@17 60; do seller July, $17 57½@17 60; do, seller August, $17 85@$17 87½. Sweet pickled hams, 11@11½c ℔.

CINCINNATI, June 8.—Flour dull. Wheat firm at 128@130c. Cotton nominal at 17½c. Whiskey firm at 9?c. Pork and Lard quiet and unchanged. Bulk meats—shoulders 6⅜c, spot; held higher at 7c buyer the month; clear rib held at 9½c. Bacon steady at 7¾, 10@10½c.

BUFFALO, June 8.—Wheat neglected. Corn dull and heavy; No. 2 nominally at 66c; sales 16,000 bu in lots at 66½@67. Oats dull and scarce; retailing at 56c. Freights steady and unchanged.

DETROIT, June 8.—Wheat dull; extra nominal; No. 1 148½c; other grades nominal. Corn Oats and freights neglected.

OSWEGO, June 6—Wheat quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee club 142c; round lots held at 141c. Corn quiet and unchanged.

CLEVELAND, June 6—Wheat steady; No 1 red winter, 140c; No. 2 do, 133c; No 3 do 12?c. Corn Corn firm; 65@66c for high-mixed and 64c for low-mixed. Oats steady at 54c for No 1 State and 52c for No 2. Petroleum quiet, and weak; standard white in car lots, 10½c; Ohio legal test to 150 deg., 13½c.

BALTIMORE, June 6.—Flour, market quiet, unchanged; Howard street and western superfine, $4 50@5 25; do extra, $5 50@6 25; family, $6 25@6 75. Wheat quiet; Ohio and Indiana red, 13?c; western spring, 135@140c; new, 77@77½c. Corn—firm; old mixed western, 79½c; Oats in moderate demand; western mixed, 61@65c; white, 63@66c. Rye quiet at 105c. Provisions quiet; Mess Pork, $18@18.50. Bulk Meats—shoulders, 7½c; clear rib sides, 9¾@10c. Bacon—shoulders, 7½@8c; clear rib, sides, 10⅞@11c. Hams sugar cured, 14@15½c. Lard rendered, 12@12½c. Butter—western dull and easy at 20@25c. Coffee firm at 17@19c. Whiskey—jobbing sales at 100c.

PHILADELPHIA, June 6—Flour very dull quotations barely maintained; superfine, $4 25@$5 50; Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family, $6 25@7 25; State, Indiana and Ohio, $7 45@7 75. Wheat dull; red, 140c; amber, 150@157c; white, 153@154c. Rye steady; western, 98c. Corn dull; yellow, 78½c; mixed western, 77c. Oats quiet; white, 62½@65c; mixed, 61½c. Provisions firm; mess pork, $18 00. Butter declining under heavy receipts; western choice, 22@24c; fair to good, 18@20c. Cheese—choice Western Reserve, 13@14c; half skins, 9@12c. Eggs—Western, 16@17c. Whiskey at 100c. Petroleum unchanged; refined, 18½c; crude, 8½@8⅞.

Wool Markets.

NEW YORK, June 6.—Market firm; domestic fleece 45@68c; pulled, 33@53c; tubbed, 53c; unwashed, 37c.

BOSTON, June 6.—Wool continues in good demand; Ohio and Pennsylvania superfine and pulled at 51@57½c; Michigan, 50@54c; Western, New Hampshire Maine and New York, 45@54c. Washed combing and delaine, 58@60c; do do unwashed 40@47c; tub washed, 51@56c; scoured, 47½@105c. Black 40c; superfine and extra, 37@47½c.

PHILADELPHIA, June 5.—Wool dull; stock scarce. The following quotations are for old, no new wool arriving. Sales of Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia double extra and above, 55@57½c; extra, 55@57½c; medium, 57@57½c; coarse, 45@55c; New York, Michigan, Indiana and Western fine, 48@52½c; medium, 50@55c; coarse, 45@55c; combing washed, 60@68c; combing unwashed, 40@43c; Canada combing, 60@62c; fine unwashed, 35@37c; coarse and medium unwashed, 35@38c; tub washed, 53@57½c; extra and merino pulled, 45@50c; No 1 and superfine pulled, 43@47c.

Live Stock Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, June 8.—Beef cattle—Market dull; extra Pennsylvania and Western steers, $7 25@7 50; fair to good, $6 50@7 00; common, $5 00@6 00 ℔ cwt. Sheep lower; 8000 sold at $5 00@5 75. Hogs lower; 5,000 head sold at at $8 00@8 50.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., June 8.—Beef Cattle—Arrivals, 238 cars; best, $6 30@6 60; medium, $5 90@6 25; common, $5 50@5 75; stockers, $4 75@5 00; bulls, $3 50@4 00. Hogs—Arrivals, 61 cars; best Philadelphia, $6 10@6 25; Yorkers, $5 90@5 40. Sheep—Arrivals, 20 cars; best, $6 00; medium, $5 10; common $5 00.

CHICAGO, June 8—Cattle—Receipts, 8,400 head—the largest number ever received here in one day. The market for shipping grades active and prices firm and higher; common to fair steers selling at $5@5 87½; good to choice $5 90@6 00; extra, $6 20@6 60; choice corn-fed Texans, $5 50; stockers and butchers cattle quiet and unchanged; shipments, 2,461 head. Hogs—Receipts, 15,000 head. Market moderately active and unchanged; $5 00@5 50 for common to good; $5 50@5 80 for good to choice; shipments, 12,000 head. Sheep—Receipts, 900 head. Market dull and easy; $3 50@5 75 for common to choice sheared.

NEW YORK, June 8.—Beeves—Receipts to-day and yesterday, 4,973 head, making the total supply for the week 9,130 head, against 8,070 head for the same time last week. The market for good cattle remains firm at an advance for the week of ¼c; Poor Texans sold at low prices. The latest sales were mostly native steers; prices ranged at 11@12½c, with some of the best at 13c; Texans ranged at 8½@10c. Sheep and Lambs—Fresh receipts, 4,000 head, making 18,000 head for the week, against 15,000 head the same time last week. The market was active and firmer, with liberal sales at [illegible] for poor to choice sheared. Western lambs were plenty, and the market closed weak at [illegible] for ordinary to extra; [illegible] Hogs—Receipts yesterday and to-day, [illegible] head, making the total supply [illegible] head for the week, against [illegible] head last week. Live hogs, none offered. Dressed dull and lower, [illegible]